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THE INDIAN AND THE NEGRO.

The policy of the Federal Government toward the Indians is, to say the least of it, a contradictory one. At one time it would seem that Indians have no rights that the Government is bound to respect, and at other times it does not seem so. In the year 1866, Congress agreed to give the Choctaw Indians Sanford in the strip of country known as the "Leased District," provided the Choctaws would within two years adopt into the nation and make citizens of about 3,000 negroes, formerly their slaves, and give to each individual negro forty acres of land, but neither the money promised nor the adoption of the Howard Amendment declaring all persons born in the United States to be citizens of the State wherein they reside, could prevail upon the Choctaws to disregard their rights of property and their prejudices of race, if not of color, so far as to admit their negro slaves to the rights of citizenship. And, if we are correctly informed, the Indians in the everglades of Florida also continue to this day to disregard the Constitutional provision in regard to involuntary servitude.

The time allowed by Congress for the Choctaws to accept the "benefits" of its legislation in their behalf has long ago passed without action having been taken, but from council to council the Government has extended the time.

The question now arises what will the Government do in the premises? The Government that can hang Captain Jack by a Military Commission would seem to have ample power to meet any emergency.

But as the Richmond *Dispatch* says this bit of history has another phase that is interesting. We see that Congress has offered to buy the consent of the Choctaws to the enfranchisement of the negro as a voter and equal. Yet no such consideration was shown to the white man of the South. He was not asked anything; but the reconstruction measures gave the negro directly all that the Choctaws are asked to give him. Nay, all that they were offered ($800,000) to give him, except the forty acres of land.

"This is well worth the attention of the nation. The negro is superior to the white man, and the Indian also, in the estimation of Congress. Think of it."

THE ELECTIONS.

Enough is known of the results of the elections on last Tuesday, to justify the friends of constitutional government, and its honest administration of both Federal and State affairs, in taking fresh hope for the future. For the first time since the war we have been able to make some impression upon the strongholds of Radicalism. The great outpouring of popular sentiment is indicated by the vote cast last Tuesday, and explicable only on the ground that the masses of the North are at last awakened to the dangers that threaten them from Radical misrule, corruption and mismanagement of the affairs.

The reverses in Northern politics, as far as we have been able to gather the returns, is as great in earnest as it is unexpected, but there is certainly much left us to hope, not merely that it will be long, for that it will soon, be, until it shall sweep away all opposition to it.

Let us take a brief review of the field.

In Massachusetts, we have gained six or seven members of the Legislature and have reduced the Radical majority in the State ticket some fifty thousand.

In New York, we have gained thirty-six members of the Legislature and have carried the State ticket by about 10,000 majority. Last year Grant carried it by 51,825 majority.

In Wisconsin, last year, the Radicals had a majority of seventy-one on joint ballot in the Legislature, which has been entirely swept away, and the Legislature is now in the hands of the new party thereby securing the election of an opposition Senator in the place of the notorious Pomeroy.

In Michigan there was a special election for member of Congress in the fifth District that last year gave a Radical majority of 10,609 for Mr. Foster, whose death occasioned the late vacancy. On Tuesday a Democrat was elected as his successor by some two hundred votes.

In New Jersey, too, we have made gains in the Legislature.

Coming nearer home, we find that Maryland has once more given a signal defeat to Radicalism. Virginia, too, has proved that she is worthy of the noble blood that was so lavishly poured upon her soil. The victory of KEMPER and WITHERS is a grand one, but with such men as KEMPER and WITHERS for candidates, and Virginians for voters, the result was certain.

We bid those, therefore, who have despaired, to be of good cheer. There is life in the old land yet.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina convenes in Raleigh on Monday, the 1st day of December next, being the 87th Annual Communication of that body. Delegates will be passed over the various railroads at half rates. The meeting will be one of strict importance to the fraternity in the State, and it is believed that a full representation of all the lodges will be present.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. ROBERT E. LEE.

Again the people of the South sorrow for the death of one who bore the honored name of Lee.

There is another fresh grave at Lexington. The widow of the greatest Captain of the Age, the descendant of heroes and the mother of heroes, has followed her husband to the tomb.

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks from present appearances there is a prospect of a livelier Legislature than the State has had for many years and that the remarkable success of independent candidates, in some of the most "regular" districts, and the election of an unusual number of Democratic representatives of ability and experience, will give a new aspect to the interior of the State house the coming winter.

We concur with the *Advertiser* in thinking things will be a little "livelier" with eleven Democrats instead of one in the Senate and sixty Democrats instead of twenty-three in the House of Representatives.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES.

Unlawful interference by Federal officials with State elections is unhappily no new thing. Indeed, it would doubtless create much surprise were an election to pass without some outrage on the part of the officials of the Federal Government upon the rights of citizens and the sovereignty of States.

The election last Thursday was no exception to the general rule. In New York City, Mr. Davenport made himself conspicuous in the performance of the dirty work required by his party. Mr. Davenport is an old and expert offender in the business of prostituting Federal official position to the behests of the Administration and its party.

But New York was not the only place where Federal officials sought to prevent citizens from exercising the right of suffrage. In Maryland the "despot's heel" is still felt. The Baltimore *Gazette* of Wednesday says:

One of the boldest outrages against the freedom of election and the liberty of the citizen that has occurred in this State since the war, was perpetrated by the Federal authorities yesterday. We give the story as it reaches us: Yesterday morning some fifteen or sixteen persons, having their residence in Anne Arundell county, and legally entitled to vote there, chartered the Robert J. Rieman, one of the tugs in the harbor, to take them home to vote. The tug had proceeded on its way, as we understand, without molestation, until off Stony Creek, when the United States revenue-cutter plying in those waters brought her to by firing a shot across her bows. She was then boarded by the revenue officers, who seized the tug and brought her and all on board back to Baltimore. It being then made evident that the persons arrested on the tug were citizens of Anne Arundell, and entitled to vote there, they were set at liberty, after a detention at Fort McHenry of several hours, but to defer the said citizens out of the time to vote and the tug and the whole party were arrested on the charge of "conspiring to prevent the citizens of Anne Arundell from voting," and were brought up again by the tug on Saturday morning, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to appear before the Criminal Court. The cases of Anne Arundell thus summarily attacked and as summarily disposed of on their arrival in Baltimore, made subsequently an unavailing effort to reach home by private conveyances in time to deposit their ballots, but failing in this they lost their votes.

Now mark the contrast. At the very time the Robert J. Rieman started from Baltimore with a number of Democratic voters, another tugboat, in charge of custom-house officers, was gathering up negroes from the oyster boats in the harbor for the purpose of voting them in Anne Arundel county. They were taken subsequently down the river and landed at the same creek off which the tugboat Robert J. Rieman was stopped and turned back. Such is this story of Federal outrage as related to us on good authority. If the particulars that have been furnished us should turn out to be true, it is a shameful interference in our local affairs, only equaled by that of Casey in Louisiana. Of the main fact there is no doubt whatever.

BETTER TIMES IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta papers are happy because the fourth of November has passed without inflicting any injury upon the business of the city. The fourth of November has been looked forward to with great dread in Augusta by merchants and others, because of the very large amount of their drafts falling due on that day—drafts given mainly by planters for the purchase of provisions, stock, fertilizers, and &c., accepted by merchants.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

"Well, the dreaded fourth has passed, and we are glad to be able to announce that the many forebodings of the day were far from being realized. Inquiry among the banks and banking houses yesterday afternoon, by our reporter, developed the fact that *nearly every dollar of merchants' paper maturing during the day had been met promptly with currency.* In only a very few instances was further accommodation asked for or extended. The cotton factors came promptly to time and substituted greenbacks for the acceptances held by banks and merchants. From all accounts the payments made during the morning must have aggregated nearly half a million of dollars. When we reflect that this large amount of currency was paid during a period of unprecented financial stringency—when trade and commerce were partially paralyzed by the panic, and the money centres of the country were doing business upon certified checks—we cannot too greatly admire the honor, the honesty and the pluck displayed by planters and factors. When the planters discovered what a responsibility rested upon them, they came forward and discharged their whole duty nobly. Their cotton was promptly shipped to market and though sold to meet their drafts, the factors, too, strained every nerve to maintain their credit unimpaired, and were busy for weeks making preparations for yesterday. They have both weathered the storm, and we can hope now for better business and an easier money market.

W. H. McKellar, editor of the New York *Police Gazette*, was severely injured, a few days ago, by a flag staff of the Harlem steamboat falling on him, owing to a collision with a brig.

THE NEW PARTY.

It is already pretty well known says the New York *Evening Post* that the "new party" in Ohio was effectually squeezed to death between the old parties. Its vote was considerably less than that on the temperance ticket; and its vote in Allen county, where it was born, was even less than was at first reported, that is to say, about sixty. But the most significant fact is that nearly one-half of its whole vote in the State came from Cincinnati, the home of the only newspaper of any influence that supported it. Its returns decrease every time we hear from Ohio.

A STRAW.

The Washington City *Republican*, one of the President's organs, after painting a melancholy picture of affairs in the South, its commercial dependence upon the North, its want of manufactories, &c., indulges "the hope that in the pronounced policy of the National Administration, supported as it will be by the action of Congress, of developing these impoverished States and communities by a grand system of internal improvements, the Southern people will recognize a new statesmanship, deserving their grateful recognition."

If the result of the recent elections shall cause a "let up" in the action of the President and of Congress toward the South, the dawn of a brighter day is indeed at hand.

We are getting some soft talk just now and will doubtless get more. We trust we shall get something more than talk.

Meanwhile, "straws show which way the wind blows."

MASSACRE OF THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

How long the civilized governments of the world propose to allow the Spanish authorities in Cuba to commit atrocities like the massacre of the Virginius prisoners, it is impossible to say, but it does seem as if the time had arrived when common humanity demanded that some action should be taken to put a stop to them. We trust that the President and Congress will as soon as possible, inaugurate a policy that by its recognition of the Cubans as belligerents at least, will force the Spanish authorities to observe the laws of civilized warfare.

We are not sure, however, that the path of the Federal Government toward the adoption of such a policy is a perfectly clear one, for it is possible the Spanish authorities when remonstrated with by General Sickles, the American Minister, may refer him to the cases of Captain Jack, Captain Wirz, and Mrs. Surratt, who were all tried by military commissions and hung. What similarity, if any there is in the offences committed or alleged to have been committed by the victims of Spanish barbarity and those of American barbarity, we know not, but still we fear that the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, of Captain Wirz, and of Captain Jack, may be quoted and not inaptly, as precedents for the shooting of the Virginius prisoners.

TOURGEE ON HANDLES! HEAR HIM!

Tourgee, the carpet-bag Judge who declared that he intended to make one of the counties in his judicial circuit "howl," has written a letter to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, in which he waxed eloquent on "handles." "North Carolina handles." Hear him:

In the collieries of England, the mines of Australia, and the forests of South America; in the army of Russia, the artillery of Germany, and the infant navy of ancient Japan; in short, in every market of the world the reputation of North Carolina handles is well established. Everywhere it is counted the best article in the trade. Its merits, both of quality and finish, are such that it is the subject of deception and counterfeiting by the manufacturers of other States.

Who would not be a North Carolinian? Who is not proud of Tourgee?

We have heard nothing like it since the story Tourgee told about the finding of all those dead negroes in that mill pond. Poor Tourgee!

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Radical press is indulging in some plain talk in accounting for the recent defeats its party has met with. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"It will not be denied, we believe, by the most prejudiced adherent of the Republican party that it has failed to come up to the requirements of its opportunities. It has been many years in power, with a brilliant prestige of the consequence of a successful civil war—and with every chance of doing pretty much as it pleased, and has yet left several of the most serious difficulties of the nation quite untouched, or has touched them in so awkward a way as to increase the number and complication of them."

The Baltimore *American* says:

We need not search long to find the cause of the disaster. For two years there has been growing discontent in our ranks. The plain people of the country are impressed with the conviction that we are spending too much money; Congress has been too lavish in its appropriations. With all our immense revenue, only a small percentage has been applied to the extinguishment of the national debt. The army, the navy, the civil service, the pension list, and the Indians, consume nearly all that is left after the interest on the funded debt has been paid. We do not think that there has been more fraud and peculation in the disbursement of the public money than is inevitable even in the best regulated civil service; but the people are beginning to feel that everything is done upon a scale entirely too extravagant. They want retrenchment. Eleven hundred dollars per annum for repairing a set of harness used by one of the Treasury officials seems to be an insignificant item to be complaining about, but as a type of the prevailing looseness in the keeping of accounts it is most suggestive.

Andy Johnson, in his Washington speech, said: "I stand upon the Constitution of my country."

Get off of it, Andy. Why are you standing on the Constitution with your dirty feet?

THE JOURNAL AND THE SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

We are glad to know that the position taken by the JOURNAL in relation to the Special Tax Bonds, so-called, meets the approval of good men throughout the State. A member elect of Congress in the western portion of the State, writes to us under date of November 5th, as follows:

"Having just had time to read your letter (the second) on the subject of the State Debt, &c., I cannot refrain from expressing to you my high gratification at the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which you treat the subject. Not one cent should be paid on the Special Tax Bonds, if we had mountains of idle gold."

Another prominent gentlemen living still further west, writing on 25th October says:

"I have read with a great deal of interest your letter to your London correspondent. It meets the issue squarely, and without flattery, is certainly the best document I have seen upon the subject, and should be widely circulated in and out of the State. In the State to convince our own people of the iniquities that have been perpetrated upon them in contracting and out of the State to convince our neighbors and strangers that we do but right not to pay a cent of the fraudulent debt concocted by Littlefield, Swepson & Co. You have sounded the "key note" and I am sure that it will meet a response and an echo in every valley and mountain of our good old State. Send me three or four hundred copies of the letter, with bill and I will remit the amount."

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-General William J. Hardee.

Perhaps no officer in the army of the Confederate States of America was more successful in all he undertook than General Hardee.

General Hardee, a native of the city of Savannah in the State of Georgia, was born in the year 1817. In 1834 he entered West Point as a cadet and graduating with honor four years afterwards, was commissioned Second-Lieutenant, in the Second United States Dragoons and sent to Florida, where he served for two years.

On 3rd December, 1839, he was promoted to a First-Lieutenancy, and sent to the celebrated French military school at St. Maur. There, he was regularly attached to the cavalry branch of the French Army. After perfecting himself as a cavalry officer, he returned to the United States bringing a flattering letter of recommendation from Marshal Oudinot to the Secretary of War at Washington City.

Lieutenant Hardee quickly reforming his regiment soon became actively employed in defending the advanced settlements of their Western frontier from Indian depredations.

On the 18th of September, 1841, he was promoted to be a Captain of Dragoons, and accompanied General Taylor across the Rio Grande to the Mexican Campaign. He was taken prisoner at a place called *Carricitos*, being overwhelmed by superior numbers and was compelled to remain a captive for several months, but was exchanged in time to take part in the siege of Monterey. He was promoted for gallantry to be Major of Cavalry on the 25th of March, 1845, and for subsequent meritorious conduct was made a brevet Lieutenant Colonel. In the regular army he was promoted to the the rank of Major in the famous Second Cavalry Regiment, of which Albert Sydney Johnston was Colonel and Robert E. Lee was Lieutenant-Colonel. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, detailed Major Hardee to prepare a system of infantry tactics, and the fruit of his labors was "Hardee's Tactics," so well known throughout the South. In 1856, on the completion of the "Tactics," Major Hardee was ordered to West Point with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, where he remained with the exception of one year's absence in Europe, until he was promoted to the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry in the regular army—a position that he resigned on the 31st of January, 1861. About the last of February, 1861, he offered his services to the Confederate Government at Montgomery, Alabama. They were gladly accepted, and he was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, assigned to duty at Fort Morgan, with instructions to take all the approaches to Mobile under his charge. In June he was appointed Brigadier-General and sent to Arkansas, from whence he was transferred to Kentucky. Having been appointed a Major-General, a portion of the forces under his command on the 17th December, 1861, fought the battle of Munfordsville. He remained at Bowling Green all the winter as second in command at that post. At the battle of Shiloh his zeal, ability and skill were especially conspicuous. From this time General Hardee, with his corps was attached to Bragg's Army and commanded its left wing at the battle of Perryville, where his conduct won him the commission of Lieutenant-General. At the battle of Murfreesboro Lieutenant-General Hardee took a conspicuous part, his corps consisting of Breckinridge and Cleburne's Divisions.

After the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which he took a distinguished part, Lieutenant-General Hardee was appointed temporarily to succeed General Bragg in the general command.

On the 13th of January, 1863, General Hardee married Mary T. Lewis, a daughter of the late Richard H. Lewis, of Pittt county, North Carolina. Returning again to the command of his Corps, after the appointment of General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the Western Army, General Hardee remained with it until President Davis visited the camp after Hood succeeded Johnston in September, 1864, after the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was relieved at his own request and appointed to command the department of South Carolina. After the fall of Charleston and Columbia Hardee rejoined Johnston's Army and continued with it until the surrender at Greensboro, after which he made his home in Alabama.

His death occurred at Wytheville, Virginia, on Thursday last.

There is only one way in the world by which Radicals can be beaten, and that is by *fighting* them. To expect to defeat them without a contest would be a folly equal to that of the careful dame of whom it is written:

"Mother, may I go out to swim,
Yes, my darling daughter,
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
But don't go near the water."

Postmaster-General Creswell is not at all pleased, it is said, with the result of the election in his native State of Maryland, where he hoped a majority of Radicals would be elected to the next Legislature, before which he proposed being a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Hamilton, whose term expires in 1875.

North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

[From our Own Reporter.]

This body convened in the Baptist Church in Warren, N. C., this morning, Nov. 5th, at 11:30 o'clock. President Brooks reads and comments upon the 27th Psalm. After the singing of the hymn,

"Am I a soldier of the Cross?"

the Convention is led in prayer by Elder R. R. Overby, of Camden county. Elder J. D. Hufham is elected Secretary *pro tem.*

Rev. Dr. Brooks is re-elected President. He makes some remarks upon the duties and responsibilities incident to this session, and urges the members to be faithful to their work, remembering that they are to give an account of their stewardship. He makes a pleasant allusion to the warm-hearted hospitality of the Warren people; and calls upon the delegates to exercise a valuable Christian influence upon the members of the families with whom we are sojourning.

A Committee is appointed to nominate other officers of the Convention.

Three Vice-Presidents are elected, viz: Elder R. R. Overby, Dr. T. J. Pitchford and Rev. G. W. Purefoy, D. D. Rev. N. B. Cobb is re-elected Secretary. John G. Williams, Esq., of Raleigh, is made Treasurer.

The Committee on Order of Business reports the order of last year, which is adopted.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Brooks in the Chair.

The hymn, "Behold the Sure Foundation Stone," is sung, and Elder E. L. Davis leads in prayer.

Elder A. E. Owen, of Virginia, is invited to a seat.

Mr. Charles Cooke, of Louisburg, is elected Assistant Secretary.

Adjourned with singing, "O, for a Closer Walk with God," and prayer by Elder Haynes Lemon.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Church is densely packed with a fine audience to hear the Introductory Sermon, by Elder R. H. Marsh, of Oxford.

After a hymn by the choir, Elder Marsh reads the second chapter of Hebrews. He reads plainly, articulating clearly. A little more animation, and a little more study of the passage would improve his reading. Elder Durham of Goldsboro offers a prayer. What a magnificent voice! It is a good, sensible prayer. Now we have an anthem by the choir and organ; and (wonderful to tell) we can tell the words that they are singing, though we have no book! We hardly ever heard it on this fashion. It is good music, and the singing is well done.

The preacher is a young man, with light hair, and fair complexion. His text is Isaiah lx. 6. The sermon is written and read; but it is well written and honestly read. There is no attempt to hide the manuscript. The person of Christ is first discussed. The thoughts are carefully elaborated; the sentences are well formed; the words are good; the articulation is clear and accurate; the enunciation is excellent. There is not much gesture, and there should not be, for he is *reading*—not speaking. The voice is clear, strong, and not harsh, though not specially musical. It rather lacks variety, however.

The life and character of Christ are now presented. His love is especially dwelt upon, and His sufferings as illustrating that love. The events of Christ's personal history during His life on earth are reviewed; and His wonderful character as set forth by those events. The description of the raising of the widow's son in Nain shows considerable power of a certain sort; but it is too elaborately drawn, and too wordy. There is no pathos in it. Turko does it better. There is originality and force in the treatment of the scene between Christ and the thieves at the crucifixion. It is short, pithy, pointed, admirably expressed, and unusually suggestive. In the description of the crucifixion itself—the darkness, the language and conduct of the characters—there is a trifle too much of *Headlyism*; but many people (we are sorry for them) like Headley.

The discourse concludes with an appeal to the audience to treat Christ aright. "What will you do with Christ?" asks the preacher. The preacher must preach him. The private Christian must work for him. The sinner must receive him, or else reject him. He cannot determine to do nothing in the case. Pilate tried to escape the responsibility of doing anything; but he failed, and so will you. A decision is a necessity, and cannot be escaped.

We cannot agree with the preacher in saying that the ungodly are "vermin-like Christ-afraid, and putting him to an open shame," for the connection in which the language is used shows that it was intended to apply to those who had been enlightened, and had afterwards apostatized. But the language is so commonly misapplied in our pulpits that its meaning in its proper connection has been well nigh lost sight of. Upon the whole, the sermon is an unusually good one. We only wish it had been *preached*. Elder A. E. Owen, of Virginia, offers a short prayer.

"Jesus, I love thy charming name," is sweetly sung to the accompaniment of the organ, and we are dismissed with the benediction. H.

SECOND DAY.

WARRENTON, N. C.,
Thursday, November 6th, 1873.

The Convention met at 9:30 A. M., the first half hour to be devoted to religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. Wingate, President of Wake Forest College. A voluntary hymn is sung,

"There is a fountain filled with blood"

and Dr. Wingate announces

[illegible]

which is sung in really rousing style by the delegates assembled. Prayer is then offered by Elder R. H. Marsh. Dr. Wingate then read from the Scripture, containing the account of the scepticisms of the imprisoned Baptist, and of Christ's tribute to the character of John. Pertinent, though brief, comments are made by the reader, who is evidently a thoughtful student of the Bible. Some great preachers cannot lead a prayer-meeting, but Dr. Wingate is skilled in this direction. He is one of the most noticeable men among the Baptists of North Carolina. His face beams with intelligence and benevolence. He has very fine eyes. His voice is wonderfully rich and sonorous, and his whole manner is the perfection of the natural. He is a man of decided originality, as those short, rich and suggestive comments he is making as he reads, clearly show. There is nothing strained, wild nor *outre* in any of them; but they strike one as true, and just and forcible. That man can preach. There is no sort of doubt about it.

Now he announces the hymn,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

How that grand old tune the "coronation" does ring. They sing it finely, only a little too slow. Elder Milm, of Henderson, leads in prayer. He is an Englishman, a man of ability, evidently. That is a short, and remarkably sweet prayer, if he *does* say "lov-ed" for loved, which we wish he wouldn't say. [Why *did* any sensible man, not to say *poet*, ever conceive the horrible idea of calling his mother earth by that ugly name, a "*terrestial ball?*" And yet here it is in the grand old hymn, the "coronation," which we have just sung.]

Minutes of yesterday are read and approved. The report of the Board of Missions is read by Elder Hufham, the Corresponding Secretary of the Convention. Some $4,500 have been appropriated by the Board to sending the Gospel to destitute portions of North Carolina, and the missionaries have been abundant in labors, which labors have not been without substantial results. Elder E. L. Davis, of the Brown Creek Association, speaks on the report, giving some statements as to the destitution in his region of country. Elder Davis speaks with plainness, earnestness and force. He is not a cultivated man, and makes no pretensions to style, but he has brain and a heart, and they are made to tell in his speech. He has the voice of a whole camp-meeting. He claps his hard hands, and we are reminded of the report of a mountain rifle. He earnestly utters the Macedonian cry, "come over and help us." Like Andrew Jackson, he says "pint" (for point.)

Elder B. G. Covington, of the Eastern Association, follows, confirming the statements of Elder Davis.

Mr. Covington is a sensible, educated man. He speaks with calmness and clearness, but he lacks animation and incisiveness. He gives some encouraging statements about his field of labors in the Eastern Association.

Elder R. H. Moody, of Morgan on, addresses the Convention on the condition of his field of labors. He tells a plain, unvarnished tale; says that various "isms" have been set afloat in his field, but that he has effectually destroyed them. Mr. Moody seems to be an earnest man, and we believe he is a good worker; but he has had little practice in speaking before such a body as this, and his speech is not edifying.

Elder N. B. Cobb, of Lincolnton, tells us of the State of affairs in that place. He says Lincolnton was named (long before the war) after a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. In that section of country the Baptists used to be regarded as a set of illiterate wate-rdogs; but now there is regular Baptist preaching there, and last year the Lutherans kindly offered them the use of their Church. The bad opinion entertained of Baptists there about is largely due to the conduct of the Baptists themselves, who have not been what they ought to have been. Fifty dollars a year is a big salary for a Baptist preacher to receive in that country, and many of the people seem to think that religion consists in going to church and being made to "feel good." Elder Cobb says that the preachers of our denomination give at least one-half of all the money that is given to the objects of this Convention. Elder Cobb speaks well, and is one of the most effective ministers in the Convention.

Elder W. R. Gaither, of Mocksville, speaks as to the condition of things in Mocksville, in Salisbury and in Statesville. He is encouraged in his field, and asks the aid of the Convention in getting men and money for the occupation of important points in his section.

Elder F. H. Jones makes some statements touching the work in the Beulah Association.

Elder G. N. Webb, of King's Mountain Association, next addresses us. He says that he is laboring in a country where nearly all the people—men, women and children, are "members of the Church." They generally believe in the "sacramental theology," holding that the Lord's Supper prepares them for Heaven. They are taught by their preachers that the reading of the Scriptures is not very essential; but that if they will learn their catechism and come to the "Sacrament" they will be saved. Some of the people, however, are waking up and are reading the Bible.

Elder G. W. Newell speaks on the state of the Tar River Association. With 30 Churches this Association has 9 ministers. In some 11 counties in Eastern North Carolina there is an almost utter destitution of Baptist preaching. In Edgecombe county, with 23,000 people, there are not more than 500 professing Christians. This state of affairs is attributed to the fatal theories inculcated from the pulpits of this region.

Elder S. S. McDuffie, of Newbern, speaks of the evils of preaching in the country around him.

Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, speaks of the general need of Missionary effort in the State at large, and of the necessity for sustaining the State Board, and furnishing the means for sending out the men to evangelize the State. We could now employ 50 ministers in important fields in North Carolina if we had the means to sustain them.

Elder Hufham follows. He says there are three large sections of the State in which the Baptists are almost unknown. West of the Blue Ridge the people are largely Baptists. Elder Hufham's speech is encouraging. He says, however, that we are failing to reach the masses of our people with any appeals to their liberality. Still, this year has been a year of work and of growth among our people. We must trust and stand by our Board of Missions. It is doing effective work for the Master. Elder Hufham is a noble man. He speaks well, and is listened to with attention and respect. The Report is laid on the table, to be taken up and discussed to-night in mass meeting. The Report of the Treasurer of the Board of Church Extensions is read by Elder Hiden, Chairman, who recommends the abolition of the Board, and the transfer of its functions to the Board of Missions. The Report is adopted. Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Brooks in the chair. The motion to abolish the Church Extension Board and to commit its work to the Board of Missions in Raleigh, was adopted.

The Report of the Sunday School Board is read by Elder J. B. Boone, of Charlotte. The Board has raised and expended some $700 or $800 during the year. Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, speaks on the Report, and speaks well. He is one of the best speakers in the body, but he *will* clap his hands too loud at points intended to be emphatic. Elder Boone follows in an effective and sensible speech. Elder Cobb explains the plan upon which the Board is operating. He tells us of the old woman, who "got happy" at the camp-meeting, and thought she could fly; but found that she "couldn't git the right flop."—(Great laughter.) Elder Cobb's speech is excellent.

Elder Haynes Lemon, of the Cape Fear Association, next tells of the work in his region, and Elder Overby spoke of Sunday School operations in the Chowan Association. He is followed by Elder W. T. Farrow, of Chapel Hill, and others.

Report adopted.

Rev. Dr. Sumner, Corresponding Secretary of the Domestic and Indian and Sunday School Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention, is invited to address the body to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Adjourned with prayer by Elder Petty, of Virginia.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Church is densely packed with people in a mass meeting for Missions. Report on State missions is taken from the table and read.

Elder C. Durham, of Goldsboro, addresses the meeting. He is a handsome man; has a fine voice, and speaks with fluency and force. He says "Gospir" for "Gospel," and is not over-careful with his grammar.

Elder A. E. Owen, of Portsmouth, Va., next speaks. He is not handsome. His voice is harsh; but he has fine powers of declamation, and is listened to with more than ordinary attention. He is evidently a practiced speaker.

Hymn, "Jesus paid it all."

Dr. Pritchard speaks with his usual ease and grace.

A collection is taken, and we adjourn. H.

LOCAL.

Carolina Central Railway.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: This enterprise is being pushed rapidly ahead, despite the panic and the scarcity of money: the financial embarrassments have necessitated the discharge of several civil engineers. No reduction has, however, been made in the wages of the laborers.

County Commissioners.

The Board were in session again yesterday morning.

It was ordered that the Chairman of the Board be authorized to advertise for bids for keeping the County Work House for two live months, from January 1st, 1874.

John Rogers, a cripple, was ordered $1 a month for his support.

Bonds of E. E. Burruss, County Treasurer, for $10,000 and $60,000, respectively, with E. Murray as surety, were received and ordered registered and filed.

Adjourned to meet again next Tuesday morning, 11th inst, at 10 o'clock.

THE BOLDEST YET!

Daring Robbery of Sol. Bear & Bro's Wholesale Establishment.

Early Saturday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, one of the boldest robberies ever committed here, was perpetrated in the very heart of the city. The wholesale clothing and dry goods establishment of Messrs. Sol. Bear & Bros., on Market street, between Front and Water, was the scene of the robbery; and a rich haul was made by the thieves, in the face of the fact that the block upon which this store is situated has as large an apportionment of police as any in the city.

The entrance was effected from the public alley in rear of the store, through a strong iron door well riveted and secured by two iron bars, 2½ inches in thickness. It must have taken fully three-quarters of an hour to effect this entrance, which required the use of a crow bar and, appearances also indicate, a good cold chisel. The door, at any rate, bears evidences of laborious manipulation, and the operation could not have been accomplished without considerable noise. This naturally suggests the question as to where was the policemen upon that immediate beat?

The thieves after entering must have at once proceeded to extinguish the lights, invariably left burning in the store, and under cover of the darkness, no doubt rapidly gathered their plunder. From the money drawer small change amounting to over $10 was taken, also from the stock some thirty pairs of fine doeskin pants, a quantity of the best hose and underwear for gentlemen, also a number of scarfs and overcoats, besides silks and other dry goods. The goods stolen amounted to considerably more than $500—the thieves taking, no doubt, as much as they could carry. To accomplish all this they must have been a full half hour in the store.

The robbery was first discovered by the policeman of the beat, who was led to an examination of the rear of the store by noticing that the lights had been extinguished. This was about 1 o'clock. The stolen goods, it is thought, were taken off by way of the river, near the foot of the alley. There is something bold and singular about this robbery—the very difficult character of the entrance and the noise necessitated in effecting it, renders the fact indeed strange that the attention of the watchman should not have been attracted. The fact, we think, requires investigation. Where is the necessity of a police force if such robberies are to be perpetrated under the very nose of the policemen? We are glad to learn that the Mayor has expressed a determination to have the matter thoroughly inquired into and the first step in the matter was taken yesterday by the arrest of John Statue, the officer who was on duty at that beat.

Roster of North Carolina Troops.

One Living and One Dead is now engaged in the publication of a roster of the North Carolina troops, so far as they can be obtained from the documents on file in the Adjutant General's Office at Raleigh. From the list already published we clip the following record of the original organization of the gallant old Third Regiment. This was almost exclusively a Cape Fear regiment, and the names of those in the roster, so many of whom, alas, fell in the struggle, will ever be dear to the people of this section:

THIRD REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, THIRD STATE TROOPS, INFANTRY.

Gaston Meares, Colonel; Robert H Cowan, Lieutenant Colonel; William L. DeRosset, Major.

Company A—Robert H. Reynolds, Captain; Henry H. Bost, 1st Lieutenant; James H. Allaritton, William G. Williams, 2nd Lieutenants.

B—Stephen D. Thruston, Captain; John D. Brown, 1st Lieutenant; Thomas Cowan, George W. Ward, 2nd Lieutenants.

C—Peter Mallett, Captain; Edward Spearman, 1st Lieutenant; Henry W. Horne, Charles P. Mallett, 2nd Lieutenants.

D—Edward Savage, Captain; W A Cumming, Adjt., 1st Lieutenant; J H S VanBokkelen, Edward G Meares, 2nd Lieutenants.

E—W L Fayette Redd, Captain; William T Emmett, 1st Lieutenant; Leander Moore, Elisha Porter, 2nd Lieutenants.

F—William M Parsley, Captain; Hardy B Willis, 1st Lieutenant; Robt S Radcliffe, John W Runciman, 2nd Lieutenants.

G—Edward H Rhodes, Captain; Solomon Goruto, 1st Lieutenant; William H Quince, Robert N Bell, 2nd Lieutenants.

H—Theodore M Sikes, Captain; Duncan E McNair, 1st Lieutenant; Swift Galloway, Armand L DeRosset, 2nd Lieutenants.

I—John P. Carmer, Captain; Samuel B Watters, 1st Lieutenant; Archibald Crrig, William Gaylord, 2nd Lieutenants.

K—David Williams, Captain; Thos. E Armstrong, 1st Lieutenant; Alex W Bannerman, John P Hand, 2nd Lieutenants.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th Nov., 1873.

Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR:—The public work at New Inlet for improving the Harbor was visited by your Committee on Wednesday last, the 5th instant, in the company of Col. Craighill and Capt. Phillips, (Chief and Assistant Engineers of the work,) on board the tug Jas. T. Easton, Capt. Harper.

Since our visit on the 9th of July last, (reported on the 11th,) embracing a period of seventeen weeks, nineteen cribs have been placed in position and filled with stone up to low water line, making twenty in all, and extending about four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet on the line of the new breakwater from Federal Point, in nearly a southwest direction. No time has been devoted as yet, to finishing this work above the high water line, as it is considered of more importance to push forward rapidly with the foundation cribs, to prevent as much as possible undermining of them by the currents. Moreover, the high tides flowing over the work, more readily brings up and deposites the sand by the side of it, than if it swept by from being shut off entirely before the general current has been changed.

We find the beach making up rapidly on and around the point, and the sand is following the breakwater out, and shoaling very perceptibly on both sides of it. We therefore consider the work progressing satisfactorily.

The boisterous weather of late and high tides has had rather a happy effect than otherwise upon the old breakwater in sweeping over a portion of it, bringing thousands of tons of sand, which has been deposited on both sides and even on the top of it.

The breakwater we consider safe and secure; a very small portion of it now remains uncovered in front by beach formation, while flats in its rear and shoals in front, extend almost unbroken from the starting point on Smith Island beach, to its terminus on Zeke's Island.

As far as we had opportunity for seeing, the brush fences and grass have done and are doing all that was promised for them.

Upon a retrospect of the general plan and operations, we have to report a very satisfactory progress under the many embarrassing circumstances under which this work has labored from its very incipiency, and thus far with the most satisfactory results.

We beg to call your attention to the frequent changes of late in the channel of entrance through the New Inlet, which at this time is very crooked and difficult and must be more or less hazardous. We would suggest that it use be discouraged except for small vessels.

And again, we beg to call attention to the fact that six months or more have elapsed since the new channel out by Bald Head, known as the Seward channel, was plainly defined and buoyed, by order and under direction of the U. S. coast survey after a careful and elaborate survey, as containing about nine feet of water at low tide, pretty straight, plain and open, since which time outsiders have reported ten to ten and a-half feet, and strange to say, up to this time we have heard of no vessel being piloted through it. Our pilots from some unknown cause refuse to use it.

Respectfully submitted,
H. NUTT, Chairman.
ALEX. SPR

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1873.

THE Committee or Teachers of Public Schools have recently submitted to the Board of Education in New York a report setting forth sixteen reasons why corporal punishment should be restored to the schools. It seems, therefore that "moral suasion" will not do for the average New York boy and that it is as true now as it was in the olden time, that if you spare the rod you will spoil the child.

THE city authorities of Boston having proposed to "celebrate the approaching anniversary of the great fire in that place, the inhabitants of the burnt district became indignant and determined to "regard any formal outside demonstration as impertinent and insulting." Boston is evidently improving; within a few weeks its corporate limits have been enlarged; it has given a majority for a good Democrat for Governor, and now gives further evidence of good sense and good taste by rejecting a "celebration" of the anniversary of its misfortune. Will Chicago profit by the example?

HENRY G. WILLIAMS, ESQ. THE WILSON ADVANCE.

We welcome with an honest cordiality the accession of HENRY G. WILLIAMS, Esq., to the ranks of the Editorial fraternity.

MR. WILLIAMS is a very pleasant and a very forcible writer and we think, speaking from an acquaintance of many years with him, one of the very best posted politicians in the State of North Carolina.

In the olden time he used to represent Nash county in the Lower House of the Legislature and was exceedingly popular there as well as at home. We feel confident that Mr. WILLIAMS will take high rank, and at once, in the new vocation upon which he has just entered.

MISSISSIPPI.

If the information [illegible] of the conditions of affairs in Mississippi be correct, the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* thinks the result of the election in Mississippi, resulting in the elevation of Ames as Governor, [illegible] lawless corporation [illegible] instituted to [illegible] and in the political world [illegible] and intelligent [illegible] before the [illegible] that Ames [illegible] further [illegible] Butler [illegible] there was [illegible] having [illegible] and responsible [illegible] ing degradation [illegible] possible Governor [illegible] Alcorn was [illegible] and his success would have [illegible] good to the State than that of Ames. It seems to have been a question between the devil and the deep sea, the devil having, as usual, all the chances. It was also predicted that the election would probably be taken to the State Courts, where the Judges would decide in favor of Governor Powers' views, and declare Ames' election void, after which there would be Federal intervention in some shape, resulting in the inauguration of Ames by bayonet rule from Washington, much as now prevails in Louisiana.

THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE.

Grave questions seem likely to grow out of the capture of the Virginius, and the subsequent shooting of certain of her passengers.

The Virginius was sailing under American papers; nominally, the persons shot were simply passengers; over and over again, so carefully has she been managed, the protection of United States vessels has been given to her; she is reported to have been taken in British waters, so that it is doubtful what her legal character at the time of capture actually was.

Great Britain forced the Federal Government to surrender very promptly Messrs. Mason and Sidell, whom Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy took from the Trent, an English vessel, upon the high seas. The United States due ought at least to be made at secure from insult as the British flag. We trust prompt and decided action will be taken.

The indecent haste with which the execution of the Virginius prisoners was hurried up, shows a guilty consciousness of wrong-doing on the part of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The officials engaged in the massacre, a massacre committed with even more than lightning speed, ought to be punished in the most signal, if not summary manner. A simple apology, no matter how abject even in terms it might be, would only be adding insult to injury.

THE SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL.

The New York *Financial Chronicle*, speaking of the business of the Sprague and their failure, says:

"Large as was the capital of the Spragues their engagements were larger still."

What is true of the Spragues is true of the whole country as [illegible] business. The amount of currency is indeed large, but the engagements of the country are [illegible]. The currency of the country [illegible] and inelastic in amount [illegible] other elasticity nor flexibility [illegible] what may be the necessity [illegible] people, the amount of [illegible] not be increased [illegible] agreements of the country [illegible] to the utmost need of [illegible] business for currency [illegible] country, will, which those engagements [illegible] not ultimately be met cannot be increased one dollar. This being so there would seem to be little wonder that in a time of unusual material prosperity a financial panic should paralize the country. When the engagements of a country have been made in view of exceptionally great material resources and have to be met with a circulating medium utterly inadequate in amount, a financial crash is inevitable. So long as the Federal Government withholds from the people the power to increase the value of the currency of the country according to the wants of the country, just so long does the Government adopt the policy of forcing the values of the country to contract to the currency. It would seem much better to permit the currency to expand. One of two things must be done. The engagements of the country must diminish or the currency must increase before the financial pressure comes to an end.

DEATH OF MISS NANCY HILLIARD.

We regret to learn, as we do from a private letter received here last night, that the venerable Miss Nancy Hilliard died at her home in Chapel Hill, last Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock.

A CRY FROM OREGON.

Oregon is indignant at Grant's course towards the Modoc captives and calls for his impeachment. The cause of this cry, says the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, is the protection extended by General Grant to the murderers of the Lost River settlers. It seems that a band of Modocs—separate and distinct from that which was commanded by Captain Jack—suddenly and without provocation, broke in and into the Lost River country and murdered eight or ten [illegible] people, women. These murderers [illegible] wards captured, together with the murderer of the Peace Commissioner and of General Canby, and [illegible] are to be executed. [illegible] of Oregon, the Federal [illegible] authorities surrender them to the [illegible] ties. Justice [illegible] demands [illegible] ply with [illegible] that [illegible] ers were [illegible] and must be [illegible] Subsequently [illegible] try only those implicated in the killing of Canby and Thomas, and accordingly [illegible] alone were tried and condemned to death. When it was discovered that the Lost River murderers were to escape, the sheriff of the county in which the crimes were committed made a requisition for the criminals upon the commanding officer at Fort Klamath and compliance was refused by the latter as being against his orders. A writ of *habeas corpus* was then issued, requiring the commanding officer to produce the prisoners, and to show cause why they were withheld from trial. It is stated that Grant suspended the execution of the writ by order from Washington and another order, signed by the President, was sent to Fort Klamath, directing the prisoners to be transported under military protection to the Reservation. This order [illegible] to [illegible] and the people of Oregon are [illegible] indignant.

In fact, what is the use of the State of Oregon [illegible] Federal [illegible] He [illegible] that Ames [illegible] further [illegible] Butler [illegible] there was [illegible] having [illegible] and responsible [illegible] ing degradation [illegible] possible Governor [illegible] Alcorn was [illegible] and his success would have [illegible] good to the State than that of Ames. It seems to have been a question between the devil and the deep sea, the devil having, as usual, all the chances. It was also predicted that the election would probably be taken to the State Courts, where the Judges would decide in favor of Governor Powers' views, and declare Ames' election void, after which there would be Federal intervention in some shape, resulting in the inauguration of Ames by bayonet rule from Washington, much as now prevails in Louisiana.

MORE MASSACRES OF VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

The Spanish Government is very profuse in its regrets, and Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, "anticipates no trouble," meanwhile forty-nine others of the ill-fated Virginius prisoners have been shot by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba—the Captain and thirty-six of the crew on Friday and twelve volunteers on Saturday.

This may all be very correct proceeding according to the rules of red tape and diplomacy, but plain people will think the regrets of the Spanish Government and the "interviews" of Minister Sickles with Spanish authorities and cable telegrams are worth but little if they do not stop for a day even, the shooting of prisoners.

Possibly after all have been disposed of, Mr. Fish's dispatches duly tied up in red tape, will arrive and the American Government will make formal demand for an apology from Spain and it will be doubtless granted—for the simple reason that there will be no more prisoners on hand to shoot and American honor will be satisfied. But what are the lives of human beings—whether American citizens or not, and whether taken from under the protecting folds of the American flag or not, compared to the due process of red tape and diplomacy!

Fifty-three men taken from under the American flag and shot to death with musketry by a foreign power, and yet the American Secretary of State "anticipates no trouble." Is American citizenship to become a reproach and a disgrace?

The execution of General Ryan and those who were shot with him was, to say the least of it, enough to try the temper of the most amiable of nations, even admitting that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag. Admitting that the Spanish authorities had the right to execute the Virginius prisoners, it cannot be denied that they exercised that right in a manner most revolting to the United States.

What, then, shall be said of the subsequent executions? Is there any known treaty or negotiations between the two governments [illegible] on the facts [illegible] Can [illegible] the fact to insist [illegible] Can we at every [illegible] satisfy the people [illegible] America?

ARE RADICAL PARTY ITS CORRUPTIONS CONFESSED?

Radical party has been in the [illegible] charging the Conservative [illegible] a promiscuous indulgence [illegible] unmitigated abuse. It is indeed true that we have been obliged to [illegible] talk in speaking of that party [illegible] and its members. We [illegible] obliged to denounce its policies, and at times some of its acts and some of its members as [illegible] that we desired so to do, but [illegible] compelled it.

But since the recent elections it is [illegible] safe above that such talk is [illegible]

The New York *Times* gives a [illegible] but singularly comprehensive [illegible] of the facts of the party [illegible] their correction it Radicalism [illegible] longer to be triumphant. [illegible] the Salary bill, the treatment [illegible] the Credit Mobilier scandal, the [illegible] conduct of the finances, the [illegible] to extravagant expenditure, and recklessness in making nominations [illegible] are the things which Republican voters have given notice that they [illegible] approve."

Now the *Times* alone in its exposure [illegible] corruptions of its party. [illegible] every quarter, almost, its leading [illegible] are making confessions of [illegible] showing that substantially every charge [illegible] by its bitterest [illegible]

What [illegible] the New York press, [illegible] not treated with [illegible] ses of the Courts? [illegible] South Carolina. The Raleigh *Era*, the [illegible] Radical organ in the State, [illegible] seldom heard of some of the [illegible] outrages [illegible] South Carolina, [illegible] na, and in Louisiana [illegible] people of the North [illegible] either [illegible] the [illegible] marks of soldiers, riding [illegible] of remonstrance. [illegible] through corn fields, cutting up at people's own [illegible] and withal, travelling [illegible] are quick [illegible] to arrest, try and bind over the country as they go," is as gradual [illegible] truthful Have Correspondent [illegible] and more than this.

The *Times* says: The investigation of the *Bruner* case, and the examination of divers alleged cases of illicit distillation at Statesville last week, together with a general review of the conduct of the officers of the service, forces the conclusion that the internal Revenue system, as generally conducted in North Carolina, and the South, is an imposition on the government, and an outrage on citizens of the United States.

We find deputy marshals, deputy collectors, special agents, informers and spies, racing over the country, leading squads of soldiers, pushing down fences, riding through corn fields, cutting up at people's houses, and withal traveling Commissioners to arrest, try and bind over the country as they go.

Now and then a poor fellow is found in the attempt to convert a little unmarketable grain into cash fluid, and he is put through the mill of pains and penalties, for such cases made and provided.

But in the majority of cases persons [illegible] charges of illicit distilling, and for [illegible] of manufacturing [illegible] of existing circumstances gone, that [illegible] case to convict on the bare [illegible] story of men paid [illegible] such a [illegible] witnesses for the government [illegible] hence there are few convictions, and these generally include that class [illegible] too poor to defend themselves. The spectacle is therefore presented of a great government, whose institutions are the pride of civilization, whose strength and beauty are the admiration, and whose growth the wonder of the world, fighting and oppressing, with all the power and machinery of its Courts, aided by suborned witnesses, a population of its people too poor to maintain themselves, ordinarily, against a constable's claim involving four shillings of cost. Under the system as it now is, conviction is the penalty of weakness and poverty; acquittal the reward of wealth and the applause of strength.

Commissioner Douglass in his forthcoming annual report will urge the correctness of his view that castor oil and paregoric, when sold with a label containing instructions in regard to the case, come under the head of patent medicines. It is said that a number of "lawyers" sustain this view.

The First Comptroller has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York, "that the bankruptcy of an agent is a revocation of the agency, but where subsequently to the bankruptcy a principal, with knowledge of the fact, appoints the bankrupt his agent, the latter may lawfully transact any business entrusted to him.

NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of journalists of the United States will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on Wednesday the 26th of November 1873, for the purpose of organizing a National Press Association.

This movement [illegible] Convention of the Georgia Press Association is well worthy of the most serious consideration [illegible] throughout the country.

We do not propose to enter [illegible] argument to show the advantages to be derived from [illegible] The necessity [illegible] cert of action [illegible] especially in the [illegible] may manifest [illegible] fidial knowledge [illegible] business. We [illegible] will not fail [illegible]

The convention [illegible] who, with Bryce [illegible] Fry, was [illegible] Fry Company [illegible]

Many of our [illegible] was a native [illegible] the port of Wilmington [illegible] this vessel, the [illegible] for his wife, was [illegible] Fisher in 1865.

Captain Fry was, we [illegible] native of New Orleans, and after graduating at the Naval School at Annapolis was an officer of the Federal Navy. Upon the breaking out of the war he tendered his services to the Confederacy, and was commissioned as a Lieutenant. During a part of the time he was attached to the squadron of Admiral Buchanan.

When will the American Government put an end to the Spanish butcheries?

In the Supreme Court of California it has been decided that savings and loan societies must pay taxes on mortgages.

North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, Nov. 7th.

MORNING SESSION.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Elder R. H. Moody.

Remarks were made by Elder J. A. Pitchford.

President Brooks then takes the chair and the minutes of yesterday are read.

Report on Education is read by Elder Royal. Thirteen students for the ministry are sustained by the Board of Education at Wake Forest College, and some seven others are supporting themselves. They are generally studying well. Some $1,000 has been received and expended by the Board. Report laid on the table to be discussed in mass meeting to-night.

The report of the Secretary of the Central Committee on the Endowment of Wake Forest College is read by Rev. Dr. Wingate, President of the College. Some $50,000 has been subscribed. The self-sacrifice of the canvassers for the endowment is highly commended. The report insists that the endowment of $100,000 can and must be raised, notwithstanding the present financial pressure.

Elder Hufham offers resolutions endorsing the report and pledging the co-operation of the Convention in the prosecution of the work of endowment. He addresses the Convention in behalf of the resolutions. He regards the work thus far done as a success, and contends that we must go forward till the $400,000 is raised.

Dr. Wingate calls upon the canvassers present to speak as to the work which they have done.

Elder Covington makes some statements as to the outlook in the Eastern Association. He says the people feel the necessity for the endowment, and are interested in it. Elder Gaultney speaks of the canvass in the mountains, saying that prejudices are giving way to light.

Elder J. C. Hiden addresses the Convention, urging the necessity of raising up a body of men of first-class culture, educated on our soil and imbued with the spirit of our institutions.

Dr. Pritchard follows on the necessity of endowing an institution in order to make it live and to give facilities for supplying a high order of training. He is encouraged by what has been done, and believes that we **shall succeed.**

Elder Overby says that we don't feel that we have failed, although we are disappointed. We cannot afford to yield to difficulties. The churches will help us, if informed of the end and the importance of the endowment.

Elder Savage urges immediate action. It will do us good to succeed under difficulties.

Elder John Mitchell endorses this view, and gives some statements as to the work in the Bertie Union meeting. He makes an earnest, natural, sensible, stirring speech.

Elder Ivey speaks encouragingly. He says there is a great deal of cotton and tobacco in North Carolina, and it will bring money. He thinks three-fourths of the actual work has been done, though only one-half of the amount has been reported as subscribed. Elder Walters is of the opinion that we need organization, and hence we must stir up the whole denomination through the Pastors. Elder Farrar, of Chapel Hill speaks hopefully of the success already attained, and thinks the prospect is good.

Elder Hufham's resolutions are adopted.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Alabama.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Elder Farrar, of Chapel Hill. Hymn

"Come we that love the Lord."

Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Alabama, Corresponding Secretary of the Domestic and Indian Mission and Sunday School Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention is introduced and addresses the body on his department of labor. He insists that we need more *work* rather than more machinery. Dr. Sumner is rather a handsome man, of fine *physique*; great powers of endurance; a strong voice—not musical, but clear; and his alone, and is doing a very important work in a vast field of labor. He has been, and is still, an exceedingly efficient officer.—As a speaker he is not particularly successful before a highly cultivated audience. His thoughts are not generally profound, nor original. He is not remarkable for taste. His manner is often boisterous and *loud*. His style and his elocution, upon the whole, only tolerable. He has never been a student; but he is a man of action. His life is laborious, and he is accomplishing much good. But for the work of his Board, it is doubtful if the Southern Baptist Convention could have lived through the disasters consequent upon the war, and Dr. Sumner has been mainly the life of the Board. He is a man of hope. He seldom despondes; and it would, perhaps, be hard work to fill his place.

Remarks are made by Rev. Dr. Jno. A. Broadus, of South Carolina, Professor in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., who came in this afternoon, and was invited to a seat. Also by Elder Petty, of Virginia, Hiden, of Wilmington, Farrar, of Chapel Hill, and others. A collection is taken for the Board represented by Dr. Sumner. Adjourned with prayer by Elder E. H. Marsh.

NIGHT SESSION.

Convention met in mass meeting in behalf of Ministerial Education. After a hymn, Elder Hiden leads in prayer. Mr. S. J. Skinner, of Henderson, is then introduced. He is a young man of very fine presence. His voice is pleasant and vigorous; his manner is graceful, and his style is good. He speaks of the overruling Providence of God in bringing good out of the evils of life, and hopes that our present trials in raising an endowment for our College will, in the end, prove to be good for us. He insists that religious education is more important to us than to any other people of the earth.

After another hymn, Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, of South Carolina, is introduced. He is one of the finest speakers in this country. His scholarship is accurate, profound, thorough and extensive. As a preacher he has few equals in America. Few men anywhere can draw such audiences, and his preaching is equally acceptable to the cultured and the illiterate. His style is simplicity itself. His voice is good, though not specially strong. His manner is perfectly calm and self-possessed, though sufficiently animated. He has both genius and learning, and all is crowned by a lovely earnest, devoted, self-sacrificing piety. His speech on ministerial education is a model of excellence, and is listened to by all classes present with the closest attention, and with unusual delight.

Elder Ivey, of Wake Forest, says there are 13 young men now studying at our College. We want $300 to settle a balance now against the Board of Education. Let us raise it now and have. A subscription is opened at once, and quite a handsome contribution is made. Elder Ivey speaks well.

Dr. Pritchard says that Dr. McCosh has been worth $1,000,000 in actual cash to Princeton College since he accepted the Presidency of that Institution. Matthew T. Yates is worth more than all the money ever given to Wake Forest College. So was Jno. L. Prichard; so was R. B. Jones; so is Elder Ivey—all educated at our College.

Elder Davis makes an intensely amusing speech and we adjourn. H.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8th.

After devotional exercises, the Convention was called to order in its morning session by President Brooks. The minutes of yesterday were read. The committee on Time and Place of the next session reported. Wilmington is selected as the place, and Wednesday before the second Sunday in November, 1874, the time for the next session. Elder C. T. Bailey, of Warrenton, is elected to preach the Introductory sermon; Rev. Dr. McDowell alternate. To preach the Missionary Sermon Elder N. B. Cobb is chosen; alternate, Elder A. D. Cohen.

Rev. Dr. Broadus is invited to make some remarks on the condition of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He says that the prospects of the Seminary are looking up; opposition is dying out, and the Southern Baptists are greatly interested in its success. He gives an excellent account of the system pursued in the Seminary—a very admirable and practical system, and one which has given most valuable results. The mess-hall system is reviewed, and explained. Board costs about $9 a month, and the board is good. A number of contributions are voluntarily made to aid the Seminary.

The subject of Religious Periodicals now comes up. Elder C. T. Bailey speaks on the circulation of the *Biblical Recorder*. He hopes that it will find its way into every Baptist family in the State. He also speaks in high terms of the *Religious Herald* of Richmond, Va. Elder Pritchard speaks in high terms of the *Examiner and Chronicle* of New York, and of other papers, but he says the *Recorder* is before us now, and we ought to talk about, and work for *that*. Elder Hiden insists upon the importance of circulating our religious paper, in order that our people may be informed of the condition and needs of our various benevolent enterprises. He is followed by Elder S. W. Wescott, of New Berne, who urges the importance of sustaining our own paper first. Elder Hufham speaks of the prospects of the paper, saying that its circulation is *larger* than it ever was, and that the paper is *better* than it ever was. Dr. Wingate urges the brethren to circulate the paper. He calls out Elder A. F. Redd, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*. He says the paper is to stand or fall on its own merits. We invite competition. We need to reach the people. The paper has 3,200 paying subscribers. In the course of another year we ought to have 6,000. The pastors are working for the paper, and have no difficulty in getting subscribers.

Dr. J. A. Broadus speaks in very high terms of the paper. He says he likes to put the paper into the hands of his children, on account of its excellent sense and the admirable literary taste which characterizes the articles. Besides, it is sound in doctrine. He says that some of our very best writers are writing for the *Recorder*, and that he reads it with unusual interest. The paper is a valuable educator.

Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Alabama, has been greatly interested in this discussion. A large number of papers come to his office, and the *Recorder* is the first paper he opens. He urges the support of the *Home and Foreign Journal*, as the organ of the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Also of *Kind Words*, the children's paper, published by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Sumner dilates [illegible] and *at length* on the subject of religious newspapers generally, and the audience seemed much delighted with the close of his speech, in which he spoke in high terms of the brains of our Southern men and the hearts of our Southern women.

Elder E. L. Davis follows with a humorous speech, at which the audience are very greatly amused. [illegible] mar is chiefly—even [illegible] that he is shrewd, sensible and in earnest. His speech is not without its [illegible] though *taste* is not his forte.

The Report on Periodicals is then adopted.

Report on religious exercises assigned the following preachers to the various pulpits for Sunday:

Baptist Church—Morning, Rev. Dr. Broadus of S. C. Afternoon, Rev. Dr. Walters of Wake Forest. Night, Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Alabama.

Methodist Church—Morning, Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh. Night, Rev. J. C. Hiden, of Wilmington.

African Baptist Church—Morning, Rev. H. Parker. Afternoon, Rev. E. L. Davis. Night, Rev. S. W. Wescott.

African Methodist Church—Morning, Rev. Mr. Pelford. Afternoon, Rev. F. H. Jones. Night, Rev. H. Lennon.

Resolutions were offered endorsing the Domestic and Indian Mission, and Sunday School Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention. Elders Hufham and Sumner speak on them. They are adopted.

Elder Haynes, Lennon offer resolutions endorsing the Baptist Historical Society of North Carolina. They are laid on the table, to be called up and discussed this afternoon.

Adjourned, with prayer by Rev. [illegible] Covington.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Remarks are made on the object of the Baptist Historical Society by Elders H. Lennon, W. E. Royall and others. The object of the Society is to obtain and keep up a library of historical works relating to christianity in general, and to its progress in North Carolina in particular, to gather documents, portraits, pictures, &c., bearing especially upon Baptist history in this State. Resolutions adopted.

Finance Committee reports between $800 and $900 in their hands for the various objects of the Convention. Resolution as to change of place of meeting of the next Southern Baptist Convention is offered, and is discussed by several delegates. It is adopted. Elder Hufham calls for the help of the Pastors in getting contributions from their churches to help the State mission work. A resolution is offered, asking the Associations to supply funds for printing and distributing the minutes of the Convention. Carried. Resolutions of thanks passed to the President, to the community (for hospitality,) to the railroad and steamboat companies for favors in transportation, and to the Methodist Church here for their house of worship. Two thousand copies of the minutes are ordered to be printed—the appendix to be omitted. Elder Cohen is invited to address the Convention on the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, of which he is principal. He makes some statements as to the condition, the history and the needs of this institution. There are 161 children there, fed, clothed and educated by the contributions of the benevolent. The school is graded. There are four teachers. Children are received at 6 or 8 years of age, and from those ages to 14.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention assembled in Mass Meeting for Foreign Missions. After singing by the congregation, and prayer by Elder W. E. Royall, Elder C. T. Bailey addressed the audience. He is not specially handsome; but he is elegantly dressed and his appearance is not unpleasing. His voice is rather high in pitch, and is not deep, nor rich; but it is clear and vigorous, and has a pleasant ring. He speak of the self-sacrifices of our Foreign Missionaries, and asks if we are doing our duty.

Elder Hiden, of Wilmington, is now introduced. He says that the heathen are not so simple as we sometimes think; and he points to heathen antiquity in science, literature and art, to prove his position. He says the great facts of the Gospel are what the heathen need. A rousing song is sung by the densely packed congregation. Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Ala., next speaks. He says we must not dwarf our Christian sympathies by restricting them to our own people. A collection is taken for Foreign Missionaries, and we adjourn with the hymn

"From Greenland's icy mountains."

On Sunday night, after the sermon in the Baptist Church, the closing exercises take place. The brethren give one another the parting hand, and thus closes one of the most pleasant and harmonious sessions ever held by the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. H.

NOTE on the report of Elder Marsh's sermon, in Saturday's JOURNAL.—Instead of "the sinner must receive him, or else *respect* him," read "*reject* him." In referring to the preacher's description of the raising of the widow's son at Nain, I wrote that it showed "considerable power of a certain sort; but it is too elaborately drawn and too wordy. There is no pathos in it." At this point the printer makes me say that "Turko does it better." Now, I never heard of Turko, and had no idea that there was any "Gospel according to St. Turko." The only account that we ever read of the raising of the widow's son at Nain was written (not by Turko, but) by *Luke*, the Evangelist. Mr. Editor, let me beg you to send that printer (or is it the proof reader?) to the Sunday School. I wrote "Luke does it better." H.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

IN MEMORIAM.

Miss Nancy Segur Hilliard, formerly and for many years one of the best known and most universally popular landladies in the South, breathed her last, after months of suffering, early on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, 1873.

She was the eldest daughter of the late William Hilliard and his wife Lucy Walker, who removed from Granville county to Chapel Hill in the year 1817. The family was of good stock and widely connected. The Segurs and Paunels of Virginia, the Oteys of Tennessee, and the Jeffreys and Hillivards of this State are all of kin according to the kindly Southern fashion which loves to claim consanguinity within even distant degrees. Miss Nancy was born in Granville county, October 17, 1788, and had therefore just completed the 85th year at her death. Her life has been mainly spent in Chapel Hill, and in close connection with the University in its best days, as maintaining in good style for many years its principal boarding-house, numbering from 100 to 150 daily boarders, besides the transient company of a large hotel. Here with untiring industry and energy she accumulated a competent fortune, dispensing an overflowing hospitality and securing the good will and respect of all who knew her. A warm hearted, impulsive and cheerful woman, always stirring, and with something to say to everybody, ready to scold or to laugh, or to sympathize, open-handed to a fault, sanguine in disposition, shrewd in her judgment of people and rarely at fault, yet prudent in speech, it is certainly much to say of her that in a long and public life, brought daily into contact with all sorts and conditions of men and women, Miss Nancy made no enemies, but attracted to herself in an unusual degree the cordial liking of all classes, high and low, rich and poor.

The secret of her popularity was that she liked everybody as far as she could, and where she could not, she said nothing. She rejoiced in her neighbors' prosperity and shared heartily in their troubles. Never happier than when she was getting up a fishing party or a Christmas frolic with a party of young folks, or preparing for a "big Commencement," yet she would lay aside all her work to put on her bonnet and hurry down to Gov. Swain's to beg for one of her "boys" who might have fallen under awful "faculty" censure: "Oh he is such a *little* fellow," she would say, "and so young, neither [illegible] a boy, or don't send him away. Make it perhaps she would hurry home to fill a table-waiter with the best of her abundant table, to send an invalid neighbor; this being her constant practice as long as she had anything to send.

It is pleasant to know that in the evil days that fell upon her at the close of her life, when poverty and infirmity pressed heavily upon her, and darkened her old age, she still found generous and manly friends to stand by her side and render the last services. Her greatest pleasure was to see an "old student" and recall the old days and the old prosperity. She often said she only wished to see the University restored, and the "right sort of people at work in it once more." Those old friends at a distance who remembered her and sent her substantial tokens of it, may congratulate themselves now, and may be assured that the cup of cold water was not received with gratitude, and will not go unrewarded even in this world. If all who longed to feed Miss Nancy had honestly paid her, there would have been no need of gifts. Her best cherished words before the last sleep settled upon her fond scarred eyes were of love for her kind brother-in-law and devoted nurse through months of helpless infirmity, Mr. Benton Utley, and for her niece, and for everybody tangled with the cares of money to Him whose cares are ever open, and an expression of her trust in Christ for her salvation. May the earth lie lightly on her ever kind and generous breast.

C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, Nov. 8th, 1873.

Sentanta and Big Tree.

When Santanta and Big Tree were released from the imprisonment which they justly merited, they made the United States Commissioners "a big talk." According to the interpreters, who usually have a flavor of Cooper's novels in their translations, Big Tree made sundry allusions to the leaves of the forest, to which his people were comparable, and to his heart, which was "soft and good." He concluded his oration by saying: "I have learned something from you whites; I know enough not to fight you again."

This noble savage has a short memory; he has not been out of jail thirty days, and he is now on a raid, plundering and burning with all his ancient freedom. Santanta and Big Tree were tried, convicted, and sentenced under the law of Texas, the whole proceeding being in exact accordance with the newest phrases of the Indian policy of the Administration. Without consulting the Governor of Texas, who has the pardoning power, an agent of the President promised that the convicted Indians should be released; they were so released, "in order that the President might keep his sword." The result is not a little mortifying; but the Indians, who promptly promised good behavior, doubtless think the whole affair a first-rate joke.

The Khedive seems determined that his sons shall be cosmopolites. Prince Hassan, his heir, who is just twenty after being educated at Oxford, has just been gazetted as sub-lieutenant in the Prussian Dragoon Guards. The Khedive is now fifty-seven. His career has undoubtedly proved his extraordinary vigor and ability. By the firman granted to him a year ago the Sultan put the finishing touch to the charter of independence of the great Egyptian prince by giving him the right of coinage [illegible] with foreign states and sending official representatives to foreign courts. Doubtless he anticipates a great future for his heir, and desires that he shall, by his education, be equally imbued with British statesmanship and German military skill.

From nearly every town along the coast of Maine, the Portland *Press* has intelligence that ship building, another season, will be carried on to a greater extent than during the year now closing. There is every prospect that within a year or two the tonnage built in the State will exceed the largest amount of the prosperous days before the war.

LEE'S LAST CAMPAIGN.

A Touching Recollection of Southern Valor and Devotion.

At a meeting of the Virginia Division of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia, Col. Venable made substantially, the following address, the report of which we take from the Richmond *Dispatch*:

When, in the early days of May, 1864, Grant crossed the river with 110,000 men, General Lee could command less than 52,000 of all arms, and yet he boldly marched to attack him, having in hand when he first struck Grant's column only 26,000 men.

He gave a vivid picture of the battle on the plank road, fought on the evening of the 5th of May, between Wilcox's and Heth's divisions, of A. P. Hill's corps, when under the immediate eye of Gen. Lee) this heroic band of only 10,000 beat back the 40,000 with which Hancock had repeated assaults upon them.

He also spoke of Ewell's splendid success on the old turnpike, where, with 16,000 men, he had driven back Warren's corps, and illustrated the unexpected boldness of Gen. Lee's strategy by quoting the remark of Gen. Meade when the columns came in collision: "They have left a division to fool us here while they concentrate and prepare a position on the North Anna; and what I want is to prevent these fellows from getting back to Mine run."

He vividly pictured the battle of the next morning, when Hill's two divisions, which had become aware that they were to be relieved by Longstreet, and we were not in the best fighting trim, were violently assaulted before Longstreet had come up, and a portion of them had been forced back several hundred yards, when Longstreet's men double-quicked a mile a-half, and went into the fight with the wildest cheering and enthusiasm. He gave the correct version of that splendid historic incident of Gregg's Texas brigade pausing in their advance as they saw their loved leader going into the fight, and vociferating "Go back General Lee; go back General Lee;" and told how confidence was restored at once to Hill's brave men, the whole line swept forward, the flank attack was made, and Hancock was driven back in a confusion that would probably have resulted in utter rout but for the unfortunate wounding of Longstreet just at this juncture.

He told the story of Grant's flank movement to Spotsylvania Court House, and how splendidly Stuart with his cavalry assisted by part of Anderson's infantry held in check overwhelming numbers until General Lee could get into position.

He then gave an account of the repulse of Hancock by Heth's division, under Early, in its attempt to turn Lee's flank, and the terrible repulse which Kershaw's and Field's divisions gave the enemy in their counter attacks on their lines, [illegible] with the odds against them were [illegible] one. He gave [illegible] trating the [illegible] fights.

He gives the [illegible] of Rhodes' [illegible] of the gallant [illegible] took them, [illegible] immediate [illegible] whom the troops [illegible] to the rear.

He gave the [illegible] Johnston's division [illegible] 12th of May [illegible] that [illegible] old Roman from all [illegible] he [illegible] we lost three thousand prisoners and eighteen pieces of [illegible] of the splendid courage with which [illegible] new line [illegible] against which [illegible] hurled in vain.

He gave an incident of the [illegible] Harris' Mississippi brigade to [illegible] the fight with General Lee, and pointed out the point that this incident occurred *several times* in this campaign, and that General Lee was with [illegible] the war about [illegible] (in reply to a direct question) [illegible] modest and unpretending was he, that such incidents were regarded by him as of minor importance.

He claimed that while others did most noble service, Rhodes and Ransom were the real heroes of that memorable 12th of May.

He said that in reply to the question frequently asked why General Lee sent the Government no telegram about the battle of the 12th, that *he did send a telegram* that evening.

He then sketched the further progress of the campaign by which Lee foiled Grant at the North Anna, gave him a crushing defeat at Cold Harbor, and finally forced him to lay siege to Petersburg, which he could have done at the beginning of the campaign without the loss of [illegible]

The narrative of [illegible] at each [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] deaths, which [illegible] [illegible] space will not allow [illegible] gave, but this will all [illegible] [illegible] full, and will [illegible] [illegible] invaluable material.

His summing up [illegible] [illegible] He had not designed to [illegible] view, but only a few [illegible] the campaign. But a few [illegible] statements of [illegible] [illegible] On the 9th of May [illegible] [illegible] vading column [illegible] [illegible] for the conquest of [illegible] State, which had [illegible] [illegible] little else save the [illegible] of [illegible] gions, was now to be [illegible] [illegible] cle of fire from [illegible] the seaboard.

Through the [illegible] [illegible] passes; through the gates of the Lower Valley; from the battle-scarred vales of the Rappahannock; from the Atlantic seaboard to the waters of the James, came the serried hosts on field and flood, numbering more than 275,000 men (included in this number also reinforcements sent during the campaign.) No troops were ever more thoroughly equipped, or supplied with a more abundant commissariat. For the heaviest column transports were ready to bring supplies and reinforcements to any one of three convenient deep-water passes—Aequia creek, Port Royal and the White House.

The column next in importance had its deep-water base within nine miles of a vital point in our defenses, in the cavalry arm so important in a campaign in a country like ours they boasted overwhelming strength. The Confederate forces in Virginia, for which could be drawn for defense from other points, numbered not more than 75,000 men. Yet our great commander with steadfast heart, committing our cause to the Lord of battles, calmly made his disposition to meet the shock of the invading hosts. In sixty days the great invasion had dwindled to a siege of Petersburg (miles from deep water) by the main column, which, "shaken in its structure, its valor quenched in blood, and thousands of its ablest officers killed or wounded, was the Army of the Potomac no more.

Mingled with it in lines of Petersburg lay the men of the second column, which for the last forty days of the campaign had been held in inglorious action at Bermuda Hundreds by Beauregard, except when a portion of it was sent to share the defeat of June 1st on the Chickahominy, while the third and fourth columns, foiled at Lynchburg, were wandering in disorderly retreat through the mountains of West Virginia, entirely out of the area of military operations.

Lee had made his works at Petersburg impregnable to assault, and had a moveable column of his army within two day's march of the Federal capital. He had made a campaign unexampled in the history of defensive warfare.

Colonel Venable concluded his noble address as follows:

"My comrades, I feel that I have given but a feeble picture of this grand period in the history of this time of trial of our beloved South—a history which is a great gift of God, and which we must hand down as a holy heritage to our children, not to teach them to cherish a spirit of bitterness or a love for war, but to show them that their fathers bore themselves worthily in the strife, when to do battle became a sacred duty. Heroic history is the living soul of a nation's renown. When the traveler in Switzerland beholds the monument to the thirteen hundred brave mountaineers who met the overwhelming hordes of their proud invaders, and as he reads in their epitaph: "Who fell unconquered, but wearied with victory, giving their souls to God and their bodies to their enemy;" or when he visits the [illegible] sacred to the myth of William Tell, transmitted by pious patriotic friends from the sires of another people, to excite the youth of that mountain land with a hatred of tyrants and a love of home and freedom; when he contemplates that wonderful monument by Thorwaldsen, on the shores of Lake Lucerne, in commemoration of the fidelity in death of the Swiss Guard of Louis XVI.—a colossal lion, cut out of the living rock, pierced by a fatal javelin, and yet in death protecting the lily of France with his paw—he asks himself how many sons of the nations of the world have been inspired with a love of freedom by the monuments and heroic stories of little Switzerland?

"Comrades, we need not weave any fable borrowed from Scandinavian lore into the woof of our history to inspire our youth with admiration of glorious deeds in freedom's battles dong. In the true history of this army of Northern Virginia, which laid down its arms not conquered, but wearied with victory, you have a record of deeds of val

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1873.

LOCAL.

The Virginius Case.

County Commissioners.

Carolina Central Railway.

We are pained to learn, as we do from a reliable source, that nearly all the trading on the Carolina Central between Wilmington and Charlotte, for some months past, has been done on Sunday, this being the only day in the week when the two roads could make close connections. Of course, this is a violation of the Sabbath law, and should be stopped. We are informed that the Directors of the road have no knowledge of the fact, and we are sure that when it is brought to their notice they will put a stop to it.

Fire at Wilson.

VICK & MEBANE.

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, November 13, 1873.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—Business in almost all departments of trade continues dull, and as yet very little improvement is to the satisfaction of dealers to be perceived. The commercial situation shows a slight improvement over last week, and we have to notice a slight increase of orders on some of the leading articles. Nothwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the financial situation, abroad, the indications point to a strong financial ease in the country, which must necessarily in the end lead to a revival of activity in trade. The situation at the North is somewhat alarming and the standard commercial authorities are inclined to speak more encouragingly of the future. The Baltimore *Gazette* of a late date says:

"The stoppage of manufactories, the falling off in imports, the increase of exports, and the general stagnation in business must soon accumulate in commercial centres a large amount of idle capital, and the necessity for its employment can hardly fail to impart a renewed impetus to commerce, and before the end of the year we shall, in all probability, witness the phenomenon of an over-supplied money market with low rates of interest, especially on long time loans. The tone of the leading commercial journals is generally more hopeful, and the business outlook is certainly more favorable and encouraging."

We extract the following, relative to the business situation, from the New York *Shipping List*:

"Although the trade of the country is in a depressed condition, and the people of industry has received a severe check, there is no cause for alarm. The worst is over, and there will be a steady improvement from this time forward. The crops are now secured, and the yield is large, and of high quality. Wednesday, 141 bales; Thursday, 137 bales. Total, 1,284 bales, against 3,387 bales for the same week last year. The exports for the week were 1,000 bales, and the stock on hand, including 3,000 bales on shipboard not cleared, is 39,000 bales, against 44,000 bales last year. The receipts for the week embraced 610 bales, at prices ranging from 9½ to 12¢ cents [illegible].

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total net receipts for fourteen weeks have reached 1,254,119 bales, against 108,630 bales last week, 100,152 bales the previous week and 78,756 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 508,692 bales, against 787,812 bales for the same period of 1872, showing a decrease since September 1, 1873, of 182,120 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 52,223 bales, of which 36,256 were to Great Britain, 10,121 to France, and 5,846 to the rest of the Continent, while the stock as made up are now 232,005 bales. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	11 cents.
Good Ordinary	12 "
Strict Good Ordinary	12 "
Low Middling	12 "
Strict Low Middling	13 "
Middling	13@13½ "

ROSIN.—The Rosin market generally has exhibited very little animation during the current week. The continued stringency of money has had a bearing effect upon prices, and early in the week there was a decline on former sales. Later there was a reaction or feeling, accompanied with a mild advance, and since then has been a stronger tone prevailing. The trade of the week has been restricted by various causes. We had a very tight money market; secondly, there is a sympathetic feeling with the general dullness of other leading articles of produce, and last but not least, the absence of any speculative demand and competition among purchasers. All these influences have served to bear the market, but the better feeling in financial circles has induced a firmer tone, and confidence in the forward market is gradually being restored. At the "exchange" this week, there has been a regular attendance of buyers, and some sales transacted on "change," but the bulk of transactions were in the open market. The sales for the week and the condition of the market at different periods of the week as reported, is as follows:

Friday, strained opened very quiet at a decline of 5 cents on last weeks figures, and the following lots changed hands: 200 bbls, strained at $2 25, 200 bbls, delivered at $2 25. Also sales of 25 bbls, extra No. 1 at $2 75. Saturday, strained continued dull and a further decline of 5 cents was conceded. On this day there were sold: Strained No. 2 at $2 20, and 62 bbls extra No. 1 at $2 75. Monday, strained was dull and neglected. The sale of the day were confined to a lot of 85 bbls, Extra at $2 85 per bbl. No sales under same were recorded, save from New Yard, strained 50 bbls, extra at $2 25, and 50 bbls extra No. 1 at $2 75. Tuesday, strained continued very dull and neglected. No sales under same were recorded, save from New Yard, strained 50 bbls, extra at $2 25, and 50 bbls extra No. 1 at $2 75. Wednesday, strained was dull and neglected. No sales under same were recorded, save from New Yard, strained 50 bbls, extra at $2 25, and 50 bbls extra No. 1 at $2 75. Thursday, strained was dull and neglected. No sales under same were recorded, save from New Yard, strained 50 bbls, extra at $2 25, and 50 bbls extra No. 1 at $2 75.

Friday	200	2 25	2 75	11
Do	85	1 75	2 85	2 60
Saturday	50	0 00	2 75	0 00
Do	62	1 85	2 75	"
Monday	50	1 85	0 00	"
Tuesday	165	1 75	2 85	2 12
Wednesday	241	1 75	2 85	2 12
Thursday	150	1 75	2 85	2 12

TAR.—There has been very little movement of tar during the week, and the market has been very dull, without any change or fluctuation of prices. The daily receipts have been purchased by exporters on arrival, at the close the market is nominal at $2 25 bid. The receipts for the week 650 bbls against 267 bbls for last week, show an increase of 383 bbls. The exports for the week 631 bbls against 923 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 308 bbl. The stock in yard is 551 bbls against 515 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	115 bbls, at	$2 00	per bbl.
Saturday	65 "	2 00	"
Monday	165 "	2 00	"
Tuesday	5 "	2 00	"
Wednesday	136 "	2 00	"
Thursday	50 "	2 00	"

FLOUR.—The market has been dull all the week, Extra Family sells at $12 to $12 50, Family is easy to buy at $8 to $10, and Extra Super $7 50@8. Superfine ranges from $6 to $7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There is absolutely nothing new to say of the market of the past week. The decline of gold and foreign exchange, the high rates of freight and the general disturbance of financial matters all have a very depressing influence on the market. In spite of this there has been some signs of life and the market has fluctuated slightly. On Friday the market opened quiet at a decline of 1 cent on last week. Saturday the market was steady at 35 cents. Monday there was a slight reaction of feeling owing to improved advices from New York and an advance of 1 cent was obtained. Tuesday the market was weaker and declined to 35 cents. Wednesday the market was steady at the previous day's prices. To-day, (Thursday) the market closes steady at 35½ cents. The receipts for the week 2,239 casks, against 1,177 casks for last week, show an increase of 762 casks. The exports for the week 214 casks against 488 casks for last week, show a decline of 274 casks. The stock in yard is 11,303 casks against 9,278 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	410 casks at	37½	cts 70 gal.
Saturday	64 "	35	" "
Monday	150 "	36	" "
Tuesday	120 "	35	" "
Wednesday	50 "	35	" "
Do	10 "	36	" "
Thursday	10 "	35	" "
Do	10 "	35	" "
Do	7 "	35	" "

Selected ——

GRAIN.—Since we last wrote the cottage grain market has undergone no revulsion of feeling or changes of prices. The condition of the market is substantially the same as last week, and our remarks previously written require no alteration and we reproduce them this week. CORN.—Continues in the same as we have previously written. The new crop has not begun to come in any quantity as yet, and even if offered were made of it now it would hardly sustain the prices now ruling, as the demand is greater for old than new corn. There have been no cargo arrivals and no bulk transactions were consequently reported. From store prices were well maintained and were without any important change worthy of mention. The receipts by steamer and rail from Northern ports continue ample to supply the demand. The receipts for the week 8,450 bushels against 9,561 bushels for last week, show a decrease of 1,111 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,500 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,000 bushels; from New York, 2,500 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon R. R., 450 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 95 cents for yellow, mixed and white, meaning per bushel, highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—Are also quoted a fraction higher in the absence of receipts and a slight falling off of stock. The demand is principally local and few orders are being received from the trade. Dealers are selling from store at 70@75 cents per bushel, sacks included.——PEAS.—There is no stock of peas and very light receipts have tended to a firmer feeling. We quote nominally as follows: Clay $1 50, Clay $1 50@$1 60, and White $1 75@$1 85 per bushel.——RICE.—The market is well supplied and the demand is confined principally to the local trade.——COTTON MEAL.—The city mills are supplying the demand at 97 cts@$1 00 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—In the provision market there is very little doing, the trade being confined to small lots for immediate consumption, and prices are unchanged.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Milton Lloyd, living one mile southeast of Bruce's Cross roads, raised a pumpkin this year weighing 53 lbs., and five feet in circumference.

The Greensboro' Patriot says:—Miss Nancy Clark, residing in the eastern part of town, raised a pumpkin in her garden weighing 54 pounds. There were 200 lbs. of pumpkins on the vine, and it ain't a good year for pumpkins either.

The Greensboro' Patriot says:—Messrs. Murdock & Gorrell returned last Saturday from Iredell, having in charge Peter Gorrell, an old man of 71 years, charged with killing Jacob Clapp, in Davidson county last spring. His son Allison, a lad of 15 years, died in Illinois.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A young man of high standing, a respected member of the Church at Kinston, aged about 18 or 19 years, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday last, a week ago. At last accounts his whereabouts was unknown and it is feared some evil has befallen him.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: A very sad affair occurred in town one night last week, in which several females were engaged. A fight between two ladies and separation of man and wife was the result. Owing to the high regard we have for some of the parties connected we refrain from calling names.

The Wadesboro *Herald* says: We are informed that on Friday night of last week, a gentleman, whose name is Dennis Tarlton, lost a barn containing fodder and shucks by fire. He lives about eight miles from here in the direction of Gulledge's store, and thinks it the work of an incendiary. Loss about $400.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: Eighteen persons—seven males and eleven females, were baptized by Elder Green Brown in Hunting Creek, near Hamptonville, last Sabbath. "They went down into the water and straight way they came up out again." These are accessions to Flat Rock, one of the oldest Baptist churches in Western North Carolina.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: I. A. Murchison, Esq., Chief Marshal of the Cumberland County 11th Annual Fair, has made the following appointments of Assistants Marshals: J. H. Currie, W. G. McDiarmid, G. D. Elliott, J. L. Smith, Newton Robinson, Robert Bryan, D. H. Marsh, J. M. Matthews, Jno. Kerr, Jas. Robinson, Wm. Whitted and Sydney McDaniel.

The Wadesboro *Herald* says: We were shown a new variety of cotton by Mr. James Benton one day last week, which by far exceeds anything in the cotton line we have heretofore seen. It is called the "Zippora," of a very fine texture, as white as snow, and with four long, silky locks of cotton, having very much the appearance of the ordinary after being carded and made into a roll. It was grown on Brown Creek.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: Two negroes, Albert Smith and Charles Walton, living in the northeastern part of town, became engaged in an altercation on Tuesday afternoon, when Smith seized an axe and struck Walton once in the side and twice in the head, inflicting very severe gashes. The physician thinks the wounded man will recover. Smith, we learn, was unprovoked, [illegible] made an assault. Baldwin committed Smith to jail.

The Charlotte Observer says: A gentleman of this place, [illegible] Gazette court a few days since, returned yesterday, and brought a sort.—He says there is almost literally no money in circulation in the country, and that there was never a case tried in court, [illegible] enough to pay costs. In fact, he had in his hands eleven thousand dollars worth of eggs that he could not collect a dollar. This is the report as brought by a gentleman just from Dallas.

The Yadkin Chronicle says: Hell's Half Acre has been the scene of another horrible [illegible]. The body of one Mrs. [illegible] was found dead in a [illegible] decidable place on Saturday last. Her death is supposed to have resulted from injuries received at the hand of one husband. [illegible] autopsy is contained in the criminal docket, [illegible] otherwise, perhaps, the [illegible] injuries would not have been fatal.

The Charlotte Observer says: A meeting of the Stockholders of the new Farmers' Savings Bank has been held and a Board of Directors elected. This Board consists of S. P. Smith, John W. Wadsworth, W. W. Grier, J. W. McMurray, A. Macaulay, E. C. Grier, J. H. Houston, B. H. Moore and R. H. Collins. These directors, after their election by the stockholders, held a meeting and elected a President, Mr. S. P. Smith; Cashier, Thos. L. Vail, Esq. It is expected that the bank will be in working order and ready for the transaction of business, by the 1st of January.

The Greensboro Patriot says: Late Saturday afternoon the train going to Salem ran over C. S. Gossett, colored, badly bruising the right thigh. It seems that he was either standing or walking on the track about a mile or so from town, and from the fact that he made no effort to get out of the way and has no recollection of what occurred before he was struck by the engine, the Drs. think he had an attack of catalepsy. When picked up he was pretty badly bruised, but Drs. Dodd and Chock who attended him report that he will recover without permanent injury.

The Raleigh News says: President T. M. Holt was in the city yesterday, and appointed the following gentlemen as his Executive Committee for the ensuing twelve months:

Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Warren county, N. C.
Gen. R. F. Hoke, Wake county, N. C.
John G. Williams, Wake county, N. C.
Col. I. J. Young, Granville county, N. C.
W. G. Upchurch, Wake county, N. C.
Col. Joseph J. Erwin, Burke county, N. C.
Hon. Wm. A. Smith, Johnston county, N. C.
Col. [illegible], New Hanover county, N. C.
Hon. [illegible] Waitaker, Wake county, N. C.
Capt. A. S. Andrews, Wake county, N. C.
Jordan Stone, Wake county, N. C.
Dr. G. W. Blacknall, Wake county, N. C.
C. G. Yates, Guilford county, N. C.
L. C. Jones, Cumberland county, N. C.
J. P. Pharr, Wake county, N. C.
A. Pope, New Hanover county, N. C.
Geo. Allen, Craven county, N. C.
N. S. Harp, Wake county, N. C.
Col. Wm. Johnston, [illegible]burg county, N. C.
W. F. Askew, Wake, N. C.
John C. Blake, Wake, N. C.
A. Creech, Wake, C.
W. J. Hicks, Wake, C.
Dr. B. F. Arrington, [illegible]ounty, N. C.

Messrs. P. A. Wiley and R. T. Fulghum, the Treasurer and Secretary, were made *ex officio* members of the Committee.

Vice-Presidents from each Judicial District will be announced before the 1st of January next.

THE WESTERN COUSIN.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

Mrs. Montague, opening the door of her sewing-room, where her two daughters and niece were stitching busily upon finery for a forthcoming ball, presented an unmistakable vision of a matron very much annoyed, not to say out of temper. In her hand she held an open letter, which she had just finished reading.

Irene, the older sister, first spoke:

"From father?" she said, referring to the letter.

"Yes. Your father will be at home on the fourteenth in time for dear Clara's ball; but—I never was so vexed in my life—he is going to bring Charles Easton with him!"

"Who is Charles Easton, Aunt Celia," Clara Westmoreland, looking up from her work, and revealing a very beautiful face, of classic regularity of form, with large violet eyes, and a profusion of short, auburn curls, that shadowed the broad forehead.

"No relation to your father, Mrs. Montague," said Irene, "as I suppose from the family name. He is the son of Mr. Montague's eldest sister, who was born in Kentucky, and married, ages ago, moved out farther still, to the West, as his father had done before him, and more indeed, to the purpose, settled in Minnesota. I have never been east of Cincinnati, and his life."

"A nice addition to a ball to which all the aristocracy of G—— have been invited," said Lois, the younger daughter, speaking for the first time. "I suppose he will wear home-spun, cut in the fashion of sixty years ago. I have a vivid recollection of my uncle, as he appeared here ten years ago, and could not talk of anything else but Miss Charles."

"Well, my boy Carlo——, coming now," said her mother, "and your father will expect us to make much fuss over him as if he was heir to the throne of Russia. I will receive in the room."

In the meantime no fact as to what could bring him, the unwelcome guest was speeding across the river road to G——, with his uncle Montague.

Mr. Montague, a tall, powerful man, past sixty, was a rare combination of the physical development of a Western farmer which he had been until past thirty, and the shrewd, intelligent face of a city merchant, which he had been for the last thirty years. A man of ample means, he drew a large proportion of his income from specialties in Western land, conducted and managed the management of his broth[illegible] John Easton, and made yearly trips to the land of the setting sun to look after his investments.

During this last year he had been much pleased with his nephew Charles, and had proposed to him to make a trip to G——, stopping at some of the large cities on the journey to see. Where the young man's own taste or good sense and tact, and Eastern style of city manners, and last but not least, a full trunk with [illegible] of the season's.

"By Jove, expression, he is a handsome and jolly fellow, and I predict he will be a favorite with the ladies, especially the dear girls. Irene will be in ecstasies over his fine [illegible] and Beethoven.

"What is [illegible] ing down there?" cried Irene, [illegible] cousins were out, as she heard the grand piano sweet [illegible] merchant to a glorious [illegible] to hear to her. She entered [illegible] room in softly, and took [illegible] received in a far corner, [illegible] which took she watched Charles [illegible] as he took, one after another, [illegible] sheet music from her portfolio, [illegible] the airs with a grand touch [illegible] a new power [illegible]cy. It was the triumphant [illegible] date to favor his relations [illegible] after her own.

[illegible] received [illegible] nurse [illegible] sure. The [illegible] time. The [illegible] We will [illegible] and so to [illegible] guests strain [illegible] changed [illegible] go at P——.

Mrs. Montague [illegible] clock [illegible] the [illegible] and eleven [illegible] bounded [illegible] reception [illegible] and drawn [illegible] gue's bank [illegible] success. [illegible] were filled with the [illegible] society, and the [illegible] belles of the [illegible]

Cara Westmoreland [illegible] upon the [illegible] guests, Walter, and [illegible] hopes of [illegible] heart was set; and he [illegible] no sign [illegible] savage.

"They could not [illegible] nine o'clock train, [illegible] or the world [illegible] tain. Once get [illegible] excuse much about [illegible] mer. Indeed, I imagine [illegible] good in for the [illegible] G——.

As the thought passed through the busy brain, Cara Westmoreland, [illegible] cousin Cara upon his arm, [illegible] crowded room to the [illegible] of the wide hall, and encountered at the door his father and a stranger whom the [illegible] dapper little dandy [illegible] ous astonishment.

Walter, small, dark and [illegible] the nearest village. But we cheerfully drive four miles for a merry-making."

Questions skillfully put soon roused the young farmer's pride in his Western home, and he gave eloquent descriptions of the scenery, the hunting, the bitter winter, when the snow lay piled upon the ground, in an atmosphere so clear and dry that one could walk miles in moccasins and not feel any moisture under foot. He told his listener of the hunting excursions the young men joined in, and Clara found her own pulses quickening as he described some of the wild scenes and hair-breadth escapes of his adventurous life. Suddenly he pulled himself up with a short laugh:

"I am wearying you," he said.

"No, you are not," she answered coldly; "you must tell me more another time."

"Might I venture to ask you to waltz?" he said. "I cannot see any difference in this step and ours."

Without hesitation Clara put her little hand upon his shoulder, and with a graceful movement he lead her to the floor. She was surprised to find the tall, grand figure could move as easily as Walter's own, while the strong arm held her firmly yet delicately, giving her perfect support, while allowing her graceful freedom of motion.

"How he outwaltz us waltz," she said, as the music ceased.

"Where was a German dancing-master in Chicago when we spent a winter there some five years since, and I took lessons of him. We are not quite savages in Minnesota, Miss West, for most of us remember homes further east."

"I never supposed you were," she replied.

"I think my cousins imagine I would scalp them upon small provocation. They looked absolutely horrified at the sight of me."

"I see many bright eyes looking this way that have no horror whatever in them," said Clara pleasantly. Let me introduce you to some of my friends."

For a week the young heiress found herself a self-appointed companion of the young Western cousin, whose position in the house was far from pleasant. Mr. Montague, absorbed in business, left his nephew to the mercies, far from tender, of the family, and the family voted him an intruder. Walter was jealous of him, Mrs. Montague heartily wished him back in Minnesota, and the girls voted him stupid. He could not talk small talk, could not interest himself, as Walter could in fashions, operas and parties, and they could not follow him into the recesses of literature, or sympathize with his enthusiastic love of nature.

But Clara, aiming only at a good natured endeavor to put the stranger more at ease, found herself repaid by a companionship far more congenial than any she had before found at G——. The young farmer had been a student in a Western college, and had a love of reading equalled by a keen appreciation of the best literature of the day. Loving deeper studies, he could enjoy also the beauties of poetry and fiction, and meet Clara in many an animated discussion of her favorite [illegible].

He was fond of music too, and Clara accepted the waltzes and polkas which he thought suited to his comprehension, to delight him [illegible] her exquisite rendering of [illegible] and Beethoven.

Coming in from walking one morning [illegible] cousins were out, she heard the grand piano sweet [illegible] merchant to a glorious [illegible] to hear to her. She entered [illegible] room in softly, and took [illegible] received in a far corner, [illegible] which took she watched Charles [illegible] as he took, one after another, [illegible] sheet music from her portfolio, [illegible] the airs with a grand touch [illegible] a new power [illegible]cy. It was the triumphant [illegible] date to favor his relations [illegible] after her own.

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Walter, small, dark and [illegible]

[illegible] you what I did admire," [illegible] earnestly. "I admired [illegible] that prompted the [illegible] what was presumably [illegible] an ignorant ear, instead of [illegible] to dazzle the country mind with [illegible] display of brilliant execution."

What more might have followed can [illegible] imagined, for at that moment Montagues entered the room, and [illegible] Lord Clarets found himself [illegible] most smiling attention. Mrs. Montague, sweet and gracious, [illegible] a few compliments in five [illegible] that she had found time for [illegible] previous week. The girls [illegible] Cousin Charles was the very [illegible] wanted for a series of future [illegible] and Irene was already [illegible] plans for the introduction [illegible] grand in a forthcoming [illegible].

Walter, meantime, was hovering around Clara, trying to regain some of the ground lost by certain sneering criticisms of his cousin by declaring he was a first-rate fellow, and he "wished he had his inches and strength."

That was the introduction for the second week.

Charles accepted the overwhelming attentions of the family as coolly as he had their rudeness, making himself agreeable while in the house but finding much employment outside.

While Clara West had been listening to the music of the grand piano, Mr. Montague, in his office, had been signing a check for a family shopping, and as he presented it to his wife he said:

"Did you know that Charles is negotiating for the Will's place."

"What! I thought it was worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars."

"Quite correct. He talks of settling in G——."

"But the money?" gasped Mrs. Montague.

"Oh! he can well afford it. His father gave him a start in the grain business two years ago, and he is worth two or three hundred thousand dollars. Besides being an only child, he will fall heir to all his father's immense wealth. The old folks talk of coming here in a year or two if Charles concludes to stay."

"And you never told me!" cried Mrs. Montague. "Have you no interest in your own girls."

"Oh!" said papa grimly, "that's the idea, is it? I'm afraid, my dear, that you are too late."

And Mr. Montague was right. In spite of Walter's elaborate compliments, rare bouquets and devoted attentions to Clara, her interest in the Western Cousin could not be shaken. In spite of "the girls'" sweetness and new dresses, their readiness to chat with "dear cousin Charles," to play for him, dance with him, drive and walk with him, his allegiance to Clara's violet eyes was firm.

And when the Will's place became "Easton's place," it was refurnished, decorated and beautified, the master thereof brought home a willing bride, whose name was Clara West, but who bears now the title of Mrs. Charles Easton, wife of the Western Cousin.

The wrecks during October of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports of the United States, aggregate fifty-nine, the value of the vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, being $718,000. There was one steamer lost, the Missouri, of Liverpool, which was on a voyage from that port to New Orleans. Three ships were [illegible], one an American vessel, the Elizabeth Kimball, of San Francisco. Of the other wrecks, six barks, eleven brigs and twenty-nine schooners were American vessels.

DEATH'S HIGH AIM.

DEATH OF MRS. ROBT. E. LEE.

HER FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL HARDEE.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AND GENERAL DEMONSTRATIONS OF RESPECT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Night.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Mrs. Lee, widow of the late pre-eminently distinguished Robert E. Lee, at Lexington, Virginia, on Wednesday last, the 5th inst. She has been an invalid for some years, and the recent death of her daughter bore heavily upon her declining strength. Mrs. Lee was the only daughter of G. W. P. Custis, Esq., of Arlington, who was the youngest child of John Parke Custis, a son of Mrs. Washington, by her first husband, and an Aid-De-Camp to General Washington at the siege of Yorktown. His two youngest children, one of them the father of Mrs. Lee, were adopted by General Washington. G. W. P. Custis was brought up at Mount Vernon, and remained a member of Washington's family until the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1802, when he went to reside on the Arlington estate, near this city, which he had inherited from his father, and where he had erected the mansion known as the Arlington House. He was married in early life to Mrs. Mary Lee Fitzhugh, of Virginia, and left an only daughter, who became the wife of General Robert E. Lee. The late Mrs. Lee was a lady of exemplary conduct and unassuming and gentle character. She was between 60 and 70 years of age at the time of her death.

RICHMOND, November 8—Night.—The funeral obsequies of Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, the wife of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, who died in Lexington on Thursday morning last, took place yesterday in Masonic Chapel, in that town. Her sons, W. H. F. Lee, Custis Lee and Robert E. Lee, Jr., and her daughter were present, besides a large concourse of friends.

Her remains were deposited by the side of her husband in the memorial room. Mrs. Lee was 67 years of age. Business was entirely suspended in Lexington yesterday, many places being draped in mourning and the obsequies were very imposing.

SELMA, ALA., November 8—Night.—The remains of Gen. W. J. Hardee reached the city this morning and were met at the depot by a vast concourse of citizens. Stores were closed and business was suspended and our whole people united in honoring the illustrious dead. The remains were escorted by a long procession to his late residence. At 3 o'clock this P. M. the funeral services took place, and another immense procession escorted the body to the church, which was packed, and with hundreds in the streets who could not get in. The services at the church having ended, the procession reformed and marched to the cemetery where the body was consigned to the tomb. All classes and conditions united to honor Hardee. Thousands were at the cemetery, for the people loved Hardee. Selma to-day has been in mourning.

Later—There was a spontaneous outpouring of our whole people to-day to receive the remains of General Hardee. The military, fire department, municipal authorities, bar, clergy and people all did honor to the memory of the illustrious dead. The bells were tolled during the day and business was suspended. The funeral procession was the longest we ever witnessed in this State. It was not a formality, but there was general grief in the demonstration.

The General's old black war horse, Shiloh, with empty saddle and his old Confederate grey coat upon it, brought tears to the eyes of many a man who had seen the loved form of the gallant dead on the field of carnage and amid the smoke of battle. He was buried this evening at 4 o'clock. The burial ceremonies of the Episcopal Church were performed by the Rev. Dr. Clements.

GOTHAM.

LARGE NUMBER OF WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

CITY AND COUNTY EXPENSES ESTIMATED AT $8,500,000 ABOVE 1873.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Noon.—Two hundred and thirty men have been discharged this week from the lumber yards in Greenpoint; 100 laborers were discharged at Long Island City; 100 cabinet makers were discharged in the same city; 150 men from the Brooklyn City Works and 300 men from the Prospect Park Improvements were discharged. The Rubber Comb factory at College Point, L. I. has reduced their time to 4 days per week, employing 600 men.

The estimates for the city and county expenses for 1874 top those of 1873 by $8,500,000.

CUBA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTING OF CESPEDES, RYAN AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED CUBANS.

SANTIAGO, DE CUBA, Nov. 8—Night. *To His Excellency, the Capt. General:*

At 6 o'clock this morning, were shot in this city, for being traitors to their country, and for being insurgent chiefs, the following persons, styling themselves patriots: General Benavalo Virona, alias Benibetta, General of Division, Pedro Cespedes, Commanding General of Cienfuegoes, General Jesus Del Sol, and Brigadier Gen. Washington Ryan, took place in the presence of the entire corps of Volunteers, the force of the Regular Infantry and sailors from the fleet. An immense concourse of people also witnessed the act. The best of order was preserved. The prisoners met their death with composure.

(Signed.) BUNSEL.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE P. O. OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Night.—It is understood that Gov. Sam. Bard of the Atlanta New Era, is a prominent candidate for the P. O. of the House of Representatives. He has the assurance of support from Southern members who claim the position for the section, and is favored by many Northern Republicans.

SPAIN.

A BIG CARLIST VICTORY.

BAYONNE, Nov. 8.—Night.—Intelligence has just been received here of a great victory by the Carlists over the Spanish government troops after a desperate fight near the town of Meranda Del Arga, in the Province of Navarre. The loss of the Republicans was very great, including among the killed Gen. Penro De Rabero. Gen. Morriones was wounded and taken prisoner by the royalists with 41 other officers of the government. The army of the Carlists also lost heavily. Among the wounded on their side was Gen. Ollo and other chiefs.

Nearly $2,000 were contributed at the polls in Brooklyn, on election day, for the Memphis sufferers.

No Name on the Sands.

A singular case of self-obliteration has lately attracted much attention at Newport, R. I., and vicinity. There is a wide reach of sand washed by the ocean, known as the "second beach." It is a dreary, desolate place, and seldom receives a footprint from season to season. It happens to be the very spot painted by Vedder in his "Lair of the Sea-Serpent." There a young man of thirty years lay dead and decomposing when found by a chance visitor to the place. He was neatly dressed, had small feet and hands, and was lying easily on the sand, with his head pillowed on a glazed leather valise, face downward, and a fine cambric hankerchief before it. By his side were two brown paper bags, containing biscuits and figs, three bottles and an empty tumbler—two bottles empty, smelling of perfume. The other was a small vial, containing granulated chloral. The labels had been picked from the bottles, and the name had been removed from the valise and from every article of clothing it contained. There was no sign of name or initials left, nor indeed any marks which it was probable could lead to identification. There was a thick volume of Byron's poems on the sand beside the unknown, with the following written in pencil on the fly-leaf:

"I am unwell—if I die let the finder please throw my body into the ocean, and not trouble themselves to make inquiries concerning my identity.

"I have committed no crime—occupied no social position, and have no friends who would desire to know my fate, so it is unnecessary to do otherwise than as I here request. It is my last will and a very great desire that my body may rest in the ocean."

This appeared to be written in a scholar's hand, and looked like the chirography of who was used to writing. There was an inquest. In a port monnaie was seventy-four cents, a few postage stamps and one or two tickets. An old needle-book held in the pocket several printed pages from the book of "Proverbs," torn from a Bible, and a fly-leaf containing several texts written in a delicate womanly hand. There was a lock of very fair hair, looking like that of a child, a watch-key, but no watch, neither was there any knife nor other cutting instrument. And this man died and purposely left no sign. First he obliterated his name, and then, doubtless, committed suicide. He was buried in the clothes he wore, and not thrown into the sea, which he so earnestly requested should be his resting place. There was no medical examination, it being taken for granted that the man had committed suicide. The winds and the sea-birds only know the rest, and they will not tell.

An Icelandic Anniversary.

Next year the Icelanders are to celebrate the one-thousandth anniversary of their colonization of the island.—Speaking of this fact: *The Correspondence from the Sound* takes occasion to reiterate what is known of the early history of the country. Iceland is said to have been discovered accidently by a Dane named Gardar, who in crossing the sea from Scotland was overtaken by a storm and driven on the Icelandic coast. Shortly after a Norwegian known as Nadod was also driven to the coast by a tempest; and in 868 another Norwegian (Floke) came upon the island, lived there over a year, and gave it the name it has bone ever since. In 874 a permanent settlement was effected by a murderer (Ingolf), who, having been banished from Norway for his many crimes, went to Iceland and founded the first settlement almost on the spot where the present capital Reikiavik now stands. Several other Norwegians and Danes soon followed Ingolf's lead, and the population increased rapidly. Some of the inhabitants discovered Greenland, and others, it is claimed, penetrated as far as this continent and discovered Massachusetts. Apropos, to this, it is not generally known that Ole Bull, the famous violinist, is now making a collection for the erection of a monument to his countryman, Leif Ericson, a Norwegian and a resident of Iceland, who is credited by many with having set foot on American soil four hundred years before Columbus. There is reason to believe that there is some foundation in fact for these claims of these Icelanders, and it has long been believed that Columbus knew of the journeys of the old Norwegian and Icelandic navigator and profited by his knowledge.

An inquiry into the kind and quantity of destruction caused by lightning has recently been made in the interests of the insurance companies of Saxony. As might have been anticipated, the result of the investigations establishes the fact that houses roofed with slate or iron are very much less liable to be fired by lightning than houses covered with shingle or thatched roofs.

The burning of the Paris Opera House takes from that city a building of historical interest in musical annals. It was there that Rachel, Cruvelli, Ristori, Nilsson and Patti made their *debuts*. It was also the scene of the French Carnival, the *bal d'opera*, which for nearly a century has rivalled the world-famed Carnival of Rome. It was the second largest theatre in Paris, and could seat 3000 persons. Some of the most noted plays of the century were first produced there. Its audience parlor was hung around with valuable portraits and pictures. It was also the scene of two attempts on the life of Napoleon III. Its destruction will entail an immense loss, as there were always stored in its great galleries a large quantity of scenery which was painted and manufactured by special artist employed on the premises. It is said that it contained a wardrobe sufficient for 30,000 persons. This theatre received, under the empire, a subvention of 100,000 francs from the civil list, in addition to that of the State.

The elections of Tuesday did not quite complete those to be held the present year. On Tuesday, December 2d, Texas will elect its State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator. Some amendments to the Constitution of the State are also to be accepted or rejected at that time. On Monday, the 24th of November, a special election is to be held in the Fourth District of Louisiana for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Samuel Peters. On Monday, December 8th, special elections will be held in districts of Florida for three members of the Senate, and seven members of the Assembly of that State. On Tuesday, December 16th, the people of Pennsylvania are to vote upon the acceptance of the new Constitution, just completed by the State Convention.

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Very respectfully and truly,

S. McGILL, M. D.

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